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Single in Name, EC's New Market Makes a Muted Entrance

People are building up

expectations, and I keep

is not something they

will fall in love with.

Jacques Delors

saying that a single market

the wrong kinds of

Flow of People and Goods Isn't Yet Free

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — It was supposed to be Europe's boldest leap toward a truly unified continent. On New Year's Day, all borders were to vanish among the 12 nations of the European Community, permitting the free flow of people, money, goods and services and enhancing the prosperity of the EC's 340 million etitzens.

A Danish architect or a Duteh dentist could open a practice in Rome or Paris. Truekers could haul cargo across Europe without stopping to show transit documents. Investors could shop around from country to country for the highest yields in mutual funds. Travelers could move among the Community countries without having to show their passports.

But reality may turn out to be much differ-

ent. Despite remarkable progress over the past seven years in harmonizing the disparate laws of its member states, the Community is falling short this week of achieving its goal of a Europe without frontiers.

"People are building up the wrong kinds of expectations, and I keep saying that a single market is not something they will fall in love with," said Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, who taunched the project in 1985. "Much of the program is already in place, and January will not hring any miraculous change."

Indeed, the success of the European single market depends on the political will of member governments to enforce plans that already have been put into effect. The commission, the EC's

See MARKET, Page 11

Times Change on a Channel Crossing

By Reginald Dale

PORTSMOUTH. England - Somewhere in the fog of the English Channel early on Friday, the Pride of Le Havre slipped almost impercepuhly into the European Community's single market, which came into force in all 12 EC

countries at midnight on Dec. 31.

Few of the 17.000-ton car ferry's meager 185 passengers, most of them British, seemed excited by or even aware of an event that Europe set in the mid-1980s as its most amhittous goal. The only tangihle change aboard the Pride of Le Havre was the posting of new signs in the ship's supermarkets to announce a doubling of the duty-free allowance for certain passengers. Even after midnight British passport controls

on board continued as usual and the agent at

the ship's currency exchange desk said he doubted that Europe would ever have a common currency. "I can see the logic of it," he said, "but I'm not in favor of it." If there were a common currency, he noted, he would be put of

There was even some doubt whether the Pride of Le Havre entered the single market at midnight French time. in French waters, or one hour later when the new year reached England.

Despite the big step toward European unity, the British still like to keep a symbolic 60-minute separation between themselves and the

"As a British-registered ship, the Pride of Le Havre keeps British time," said the chief purser, See FERRY, Page 11

Fatal Stampede Puts Hong Kong On Alert for **Revelry to Come**

HONG KONG - Governor Chris Patten ordered an inquiry on Friday into a New Year's Eve stampede in which 20 young people were trampled to death, saying lessons must be learned before the Chinese New Year festival in

The victims, including two Western teenagers and a Japanese, died as thousands of revelers spilled out of bars and into the narrow streets of the Lan Kwai Fong district at the stroke of midnight, pouring down the steep D'Aguilar Street only to slip and tumble on cohhlestones drenched with beer and party

The police watched helplessly for several desperate minutes, unable to reach the mostly teenage victims who one officer said simply dropped from sight to be crushed underfoot in the chaos.

Many in the crowd kept surging through the Lan Kwai Fong area, a warren of narrow alleys containing some of Hong Kong's trendiest bars and restaurants, unaware of the unfolding tragedy until it was too late.

One witness said it was impossible to distinguish between revelers' whoops and victims'

agonized screams. When people started getting crushed, it was just noise, noise, noise," said Scott Anderson, an American who runs the 100 Dog Shack "There was no difference in the noise," he added. "The problem was just the sheer mass of

The district police commander, Justin Cun-ningham, said: "The crowd was very jocular, and the people were enjoying themselves. Sud-denly there was a rush, and people were trampled underfeot.

"It was a falling down of people, and people toppling over on top of them. It was a domino

effect coming down a steep grade." The aftermath left people weeping and screaming. Rescue workers administered first aid to the injured lying on the sidewalks. The street was littered with shoes and boots.

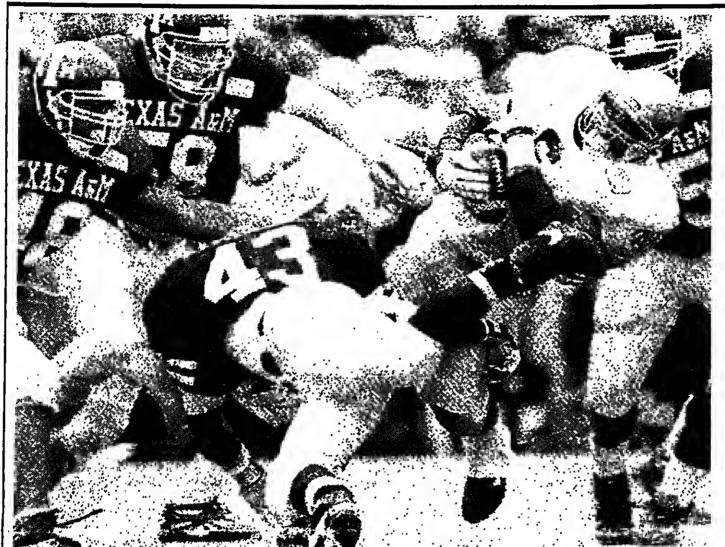
Mr. Patten said the inquiry under a High Court judge, Kemal Bokhary, should start early next week, as speed was essential to avoid similar chaos at the Lunar New Year.

"It is extremely important that if there are any immediate lessons to learn, we should learn them as swiftly as we possibly can," he said.

The dead included 17 local Chinese, seven of them women. The foreigners were identified as Michael Firth, 15, and Jodi Fullerton, 18, believed to be the sons of British expatriates working in the colony. The other victim was a Japanese, Koji Nijzeki, 27, also a Hong Kong

At least three of 17 other people admitted to hospitals were in critical condition, officials said. Scores of others received medical treat-

It was Hong Kong's second holiday disaster See TRAMPLE, Page 5



It's Notre Dame **Over Aggies** In Cotton Bowl

Fullback Jerome Bettis gaining ground for Notre Dame on Friday. He scored three times as the Fighting Irish beat Texas A&M. 28-3, in the Cotton Bowl in Dallas. In the Citrus Bowl Georgia's Heisman Trophy runner-up, Garrison Hearst, scored twice to power the Bulldogs to a 21-14 victory over Ohio State. And Stanford crushed Penn State. 21-3, in the Blockbuster Bowl. (Page 15)

Little Regaling as Czechs and Slovaks Untie the Knot

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service
BRATISLAVA, Slovakia — Czechoslovakia, the country whose 1989 "velvet revolution" stirred the world, peacefully split apart Friday in muted ceremonies, marking a divorce that few sought and even fewer welcome.

More than 50,000 people hraved icy temperatures at midnight Thursday to sing their new national anthem, wave the new Slovak flag and toast the birth of a nation that had been ruled by others for nearly a millennium. But opinion polls show that about half of Czechs and Slovaks regret the split.

The government of the new country of Slovakia is nearly the only institution in either part of the dissolved nation to express unbridled joy over independence.

Here in Bratislava there was no hiding the deep resentment against the long-dominant Czechs that has fueled the Slovak drive for separation. A black coffin placed in the center of a city square was draped with the Czech flag; a death notice on it bade good riddance to "our unloved stepmother, colonialist and ungrateful

abuser, Czechoslovakia." In Prague, the new Czech Republic sponsored no celebration, instead expressing regret that the progress made since the anti-Communist revolution had been stalled by the uncertainties of the Czech-Slovak split.

In Prague's Wenceslas Square, hundreds of Czechs laid flowers before a Czechoslovak flag in a sesture of farewell.

Unlike the Czech Republic, which aims to accelerate privatization to achieve a fully Western economy within three years, the Slovak government has no clear plan except to escape Czech dominance.

Kiosk

The architect of Slovak independence, Vladimir Meciar, a populist and former Communist, has not demonstrated a clear ideology.

"Meciar has one goal," a senior Western diplomat said, "an independent Slovakia in which he continues to wield power.

Mr. Meciar said Thursday that the 10 million Czechs and 5 million Slovaks would continue to cooperate, maintaining a common currency for at least a few months. He dismissed fears that Slovakia might slide back into a state-run econ-

omy. And he insisted that most Slovaks want

The culture minister, Dusan Slobodnik, said: "Sure, a lot of people did not want this division, hut we believe most Slovaks now do want it, and we will prove that this was correct, and that the Czechs have made grave political errors, such as trying to keep the Czechoslovak flag for themselves. That hurt the Slovak people."

Despite the government's attempts to light a See VELVET, Page 2

8537 Mitterrand And Bush to **Meet Sunday** On Balkans

Major Warns Serbia Of 'Impatience' and Hints at More Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — President George Bush will meet Sunday with President François Mitterrand of France for talks on the Balkan fighting as pressure grows on the combatants for progress in peace talks opening Saturday.

hy the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, as a last chance to avoid a United Nations Security Council decision to intervene militarily in the conflict.

The negotiations in Geneva have been billed

Omens for peace, however, did not look promising.

"These negotiations were forced on us, just as

this war was forced on us, but we will not accept peace being forced on us." the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovie, said in a New Year's message on Sarajevo radio. "We have just one solution left: Continue the combat, preserve what is liberated, liberate what is stolen and punish the criminals."

Prime Minister John Major warned Serbia on Friday of the world's "increasing impatience and despair" about the fighting in the former Yugoslavia and said that sanctions could be

In the past week, the United States, France and Britain have spoken of a new willingness by

For the United Nations, stakes in a peaceful resolution of the Bosnian war rise. Page 5.

the international community to consider the use of force to stop the fighting in Bosnia and prevent it from leading to a general war in the Balkans.

Jacques Delors, the president of the EC Commission, outlined a nightmare scenario in which Russia would turn against the West in the Balkan conflict.

"I do not want to make historical analogies," Mr. Delors said in a television interview. "But I could well draw a nightmare scenario with Russia shifting and no longer being together with the United States and the West."

"You can very well see where this could lead us: 1993 begins under heavy clouds," he said. French and U.S. officials have been pressing for wider allied action in the Balkans, with the latest call coming from Mr. butterrand in his

New Year's Eve message Mr. Bush will meet with Mr. Mitterrand on his way back from Somalia and Moscow, where the U.S. president will sign the START-2 nuclear disarmament treaty with President Boris N.

Although Washington and Paris have moved closer in their positions on enforcing an air exclusion zone over Bosnia, the United States disagrees with France and Britain on how much firepower to use. The French and British fear rhian retaliation against their troops in the

UN peacekeeping force on the ground. But public pressure for military action has been mounting in France. Mr. Mitterrand said in his New Year's message that if the peace talks failed, the United Nations would have to authorize the use of force to elear Bosnian

See BOSNIA, Page 11

2 Killed in Germany In Asylum Home Fire

Two people were killed and a third was seriously injured in a fire at a home for asylum-seekers near Stuttgart. The police could not immediately say what had caused the fire, our could they identify the victims. But they reportedly ruled out a rightist attack as the cause. In Essen, local politicians, ehurch and union leaders rallied to show that most Germans abbor racism. (Page 2)

General News

Colin Powell's vision of the mission and roll of the U.S. military after the Cold War differs sharply from Bill Clinton's idea. Page 3. Ukraine's hesitations on START-2 cast a pall over the U.S.-Russian treaty signing ceremony. experts say.

Business/Finance

Japan's governing party plans to lobby the Clinton administration directly. Page 7. IBM went on an ad offensive to shore up its

Money Report Smart calls for '93, Europe's new investment Page 14-15. scene.

Page 16.

Crossword



COMMANDER IN CHIEF - President George Bush, in Somalia, signing an American flag Friday for U.S. troops there. Page 3.

A Competition for Trib Readers

Clinton's First 100 Days

On Monday, the International Herald Tribune begins a competition for its readers that tests their political and economic acumen and offers attractive prizes to the participants with the sharpest instincts for what moves markets and makes or breaks political reputations.

The competition, called "Clinton's First 100 Days," will run from Jan. 4 to Jan. 19, the day before Bill Clinton's inauguration in Washington as president of the United States. Readers will be asked to pre-

dict the new president's popularity rating as determined by the first Louis Harris poll after the first 100 days - the traditional honeymoon period when American presidents have often set a pattern, for better or worse, for the rest of

First prize is a round-trip Paris-New York their term. ticket on an Air France Concorde or an equivalent travel credit. Runners-up will receive first class and business class Paris-New York round-trips, or their equivalent, on Air

in the event of ties in the predicting of Mr. Chaton's performance, winners are to be determined on the hasis of responses to three supplementary questions: 1) the level of the International Herald Tribune world

stock index on April 30, the 101st day of the Clinton presidency; 2) the level of the Dow Jones industrial average that day, 3) and the dollar-Deutsche mark and the dollar-yen closing rates in New York on that day.

To give readers a chance to make the most educated predictions possible, the Trib will publish four articles during the Jan. 4-Jan. 19 period detailing the historical swings of presidential popularity during the first 100 days, and their effect on stock markets and

The initial article and an entry blank appear in Monday's International Herald Trihune. Entry blant's will be published daily until the inauguration.

New York Times Service NEW YORK - "You have reached the

By Alessandra Stanley

Bantam Doubleday Dell publishing group. Our offices will be closed until Monday, Jan. 4, 1993. On behalf of our company, we wish you a happy holiday season." "You have reached the Bill Blass Group. We

are currently closed from Dec. 18th until Mon-"Thank you for calling Beshar Rug Clean-ing and Repair Services. We are closed for the

holiday season and will reopen Jan. 4th." The days between Christmas and New

In America, an Undeclared Holiday Year's Day have become an undeclared holiday for millions of American workers, as shown by the many blithe recorded messages that companies large and small are leaving on their phones to ward off business calls until

In some industries, particularly publishing and fashion, upper management long ago gave up any pretense of productivity and officially gives everyone the week off -including themselves.

There are no taped admissions of absenteeism on the phone machines of city or state government, but many offices there are also idle, silent and near empty.

Nationally, even some of the more aggres-

An Open-and-Shut Case of U.S.-Japanese Agreement

See HOLIDAY, Page 11

In Tokyo, Time Out Before the Firsts By T. R. Reid The Japan Travel Bureau reported Wednes-

Washington Post Service

TOKYO - The world's second-largest

economy is closed. From the giant halls of government in Tokyo to the smallest mom-and-pop stores in rural villages, nearly all businesses and governments the length and breadth of Japan have been shut until Monday morning to celehrate the biggest holiday of the Japanese year:

Shogatsu, or New Year's. Following a basic social principle of this group-oriented society - that anything worth doing is worth doing en masse - tens of millions of people are taking advantage of the shutdown to travel, either to ski resorts or their rural home towns.

day that every seat on every train, plane, bus and ferry leaving Tokyo, Osaka and other major cities was full. Special standing-room trains added to the schedule for the rush were running at 250 percent of capacity. .

Millions more chose to drive away on vacation - so many millions that the expressway heading south from Tokyo toward Mount Fuji had a 45-kilometer (nearly 30-mile) traffic

'That's about normal for this time of year," the traffic reporter on the Radio Nippon network noted calmly.

The annual New Year's exodus makes life unusually pleasant for those left behind in See JAPAN, Page 11

Ukraine's Hesitations Cast a Pall Over START, Experts Say

By Celestine Bohlen Ven York Times Service

MOSCOW - As Presidents George Bush and Boris N. Yeltsin prepare to sign a treaty cutting deep into their nuclear arsenals. Ukraine has been tugging at their sleeves with an awkward and unwelcome question: How much will it cost to get rid of weapons of mass destruction, and who is going to foot the bill?

The United States has pledged \$800 million to help the states of the former Soviet Union cope with the enormous task of dismantling a vast arsenal of chemical, nuclear and biological weapons. But diplomats here say the cost is likely to be considerably greater.

In Moscow this week, a Ukrainian diplomat said that the cost to Ukraine alone would be more than \$1.5 billion, a sum he called on the international community to

Some experts say that Ukraine's hesitations about renouncing its nuclear status are casting a pall over the START-2 treaty for strategic arms reductions even before it is signed in Moscow this weekend.

Czechland?

Yes, Maybe,

Or Perhaps

It's Czechia

PRAGUE - When Czechs woke up to the New Year, they

may have recalled that they

live in a new country, but they

remain in the dark about what

Officially, the Czech side of the amicable divorce that end-

ed Czechoslovakia's 74-year

history is to be known as the

Czech Republic. But even the country's leaders concede they

need a less formal name for

use by both themselves and

So politicians, journalists and other Czechs are testing

several possibilides on their tongues. Some diplomats here are using "Czecho," the re-mains of the country's old

name after Slovakia took its moniker home to Bratislava.

Many Czechs favor return-

ing to the historie name of Bo-

bernia, but that would outrage

residents of the new country's other region, Moravia. And

any suggestion that the names

of those two regions be com-

bined is immediately jetu-

soned because the Nazi occu-

pation's creation, the

Protectorate of Bobemia and

Moravia, is 100 fresh a memo-

ry, said Pavel Veres, spokes-

man for the president's office

Not 10 fret, said the Czech

"Our traditiooal name is

foreign minister, Jozef Zielen-

Czechland," he said, "and in

the future we will use this

Reporters dutifully wrote

Until Mr. Zielenice cleared

down the new came, and the

his throat and resumed speak-

ing. "Of course," he said, "it

AMSTERDAM

issue seemed settled.

could also be Czechia."

ice. A solution is in sight.

in Prague.

name.

to call it.

Ukrainian security, are the main reasons Vladimir Kryshanovsky, said the "very the Ukrainian parliament has balked at complicated, very difficult economic situaratification of arms-reduction agreements reached earlier this year in Lisbon.

There, all four of the Soviet Union's successor states with nuclear weapons -Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus stockpiles. But only Russia and the United States

have ratified the treaty. The parliaments of the other three republics have beld off not only formal approval of START-1, but ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Russia has made it clear that until its neighbors agree to these accords it will not begin the slow and costly process of eliminating its nuclear arsenal

Of the three nuclear neighbors. Ukraine has protested the loudest, calling the attention of both Russia and the West to what it considers the inequities of the financial

burden of disarmament. At a news conference in Moscow this

Concerns about costs, but also about week, the Ukraine ambassador to Russia, tion in the Ukraine" was one obstacle to the parliament's ratification of START-1 States. and the fionproliferation treaty.

Most observers see the Ukrainian inac-Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus tion as a bargaining tactic, designed to agreed to abide by START-1, which wrest greater pledges from both the West made the first step toward cutting nuclear and Russia for assistance in belping convert to a nonnuclear status.

But there is also a parliamentary minority that wants to take another look at Ukraine's commitment to renounce nuclenr weapons, as a way both of keeping the West's attention and of protecting itself against Russia.

The longer Ukraine withholds final approval of START-1 and the treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons, the longer the shadow it will cast over the agreements to be signed in Moscow this weekend.

"If the Ukrainians don't ratify, then it is a show-stopper for both agreements," a Western diplomat said, referring to START-1 and START-2.

As it is, Mr. Yeltsin is tikely to face a States for cash. Ukraine is seeking compensough debate over the ratification of sation for the nuclear material inside the START-2 in the Russian parliament, where some see it as favoring the United to Russia, or to the United States directly. or trading it for fuel for nuclear power

With 176 intercontinental missiles and 16 long-range Tupolev bombers based in Ukraine, the republic's participation is crucial to the dismantling of the old Soviet nuclear system.

Under START-1, most of these weapons would be transferred to Russia over the next seven years. The rest would be removed under the nonproliferation pact.

In Kiev this week, Dmytro Pavlychko, head of the parliament's foreign affairs commission, said be was certain the parlia-ment would ratify START-1, but not before February.

He said the parliament had three main concerns: a commitment by nuclear powers to defend Ukraine against aggress guarantees against environmental damage and the ability to trade directly with buyers of the nuclear material taken from missiles.

As it watches Russia sell the plutonium used in nuclear weapons to the United WORLD BRIEFS

Danes Stress Openness as EC Leaders

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Denmark assumed the rotating leader-ship of the European Community on Friday, outlining its goals for the six-month presidency under the title "The Open Europe." Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said Danish priorities includ-

Given the unknowns surrounding the ed pursuing negotiations with Sweden, Finland, Austria and Norway technology required to dismantle weapons over their applications for membership; forging closer links with former of mass destruction, no hard estimate can Communist nations in Eastern Europe and reaching a cooperation be made on how much it will cost either agreement with Russia; concluding a world trade agreement, and putting Russia or the United States to neutralize the principle of EC openness into practice. the 18,000 nuclear warheads due to be

He said he would also seek to persuade Danes to vote "yes" in a second referendum on the Treary on European Union, doe in April or May. "The choice stands between accepting this deal and leaving the EC," Mr. eliminated under START-1 and START-2. able, and the burden is likely to be carried Ellemann-Jensen said. "There is no third alternative. Nothing must mainly by the United States, diplomats therefore go wrong. Too much is at stake,"

U.S. Panel Faults Gallo Over AIDS

WASHINGTON (NYT) - After three years of investigation, the federal Office of Research Integrity has concluded that Dr. Robert Gallo. the American credited as co-discoverer of the cause of AIDS, had monitor the dismantling, \$25 million for the disposal of chemical weapons, \$50 milcommitted scientific misconduct.

The federal report said that Dr. Gallo intentionally misled scienofic colleagues by saying he had grown an AIDS virus in his laboratory for study and that be had not grown or studied a similar French strain of the

virus. Dr. Gallo's false statement, the report added, may have diverted AIDS researchers from potentially fruitful work with the French. Dr. Gallo called the federal conclusions "utterly unwarranted." Michael Epstein, a lawyer for the Institut Pasteur, where the French work was done and that the French would now ask the United Section 1. was done, said that the French would now ask the United States to renegotiate their agreement to give a larger share of profits from the AIDS blood test to France.

KAL 007: Lack of Adequate Radar?

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The former Soviet Air Force captain Alexander Zuyev, who defected to the United States in May 1989, said on CBS television Sunday that Arctic gales had knocked out major warning radars 10 days before Korean Air Lines Flight 007 was shot down on

With full radar coverage, Captain Zuyev said, Soviet pilots could have intercepted the flight over the Kamchatka Peninsula, identified it as a civilian airliner and forced it to land. But because of the outage, he said. they did not catch up to the aircraft until hours later, over Sakhalin

His account tends to support that of those who have argued that the disaster, in which all 269 people on board were killed, was a tragic mix-up and not a deliberate attack on what was known to he a civilian airliner.

Thai Troops Enforce Cambodian Ban

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) - That troops manned checkpoints on the border with Khmer Rouge-held Cambodia on Friday to shut down trade in line with UN sanctions imposed on the guerrillas after they reneged on

an accord to end the country's civil war.

The sanctions went into effect a day after the Khmer Rouge launched is most serious attack on UN peacekeepers since the peacekeepers were deployed in Cambodia. Forty-five UN troops and civilian staff were evacuated by belicopter Thursday after Khmer Rouge mortar barrages kept them pinned in their bunkers in northwestern Siem Reap Province for most of the day.

No trucks of logs were driven ont of the Kinner Rouge's southwestern enclave Friday, Amorn Amantachai, governor of Thailand's Trat Province, said in Bangkok by phone. "All activity has stopped," be said after

TRAVEL UPDATE

France Approves New TGV Rail Line

PARIS (Renters) — After years of delays caused by financing prob-lems, France has given the go-ahead for a high-speed TGV rail link from Paris to Strasbourg on the German border. Prime Minister Pierre Berego-voy's office said the cost of the project would be cut to less than 20 billion francs (\$3.8 billion). The construction schedule is to be released next

estimated at 35 billion francs, because of doubts about its profitability. Northern California IIIO the second major storm in a week to strand travelers and bring hope of drought relief to the area. Snow also covered Oregon and parts of Washington. Up to 5 feet (1.5 meters) of snow was expected in the Sierra

Snow Sends START-2 Ceremony To Moscow MOSCOW - The weekend meeting to sign the START-2 nuclear arms treaty has been moved from the Black Sea to Moscow because of snow. After a storm grounded planes in

stations.

Sochi, President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia called President George Bush to ask that the location be changed from the Black Sea resort of Sochi, the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said in Somalia on Thursday.

But Moscow itself was in the grip

The Associated Prepa

But the sum is expected to be consider-

"I think we will be stunned," one West-

The first installment of the U.S. aid.

ern diplomat said, "by the costs of taking apart the arsenals built up on both sides."

\$165 million, has been earmarked for pro-

jects that include \$25 million for a center to

lion for special containers to transport ra-

dioactive material and \$20 million for spe-

of a cold wave and Mr. Yeltsin was reported to be suffering from a cold. Mr. Yeltsin, 61, said Wednesday he had been treated at a hospital for a slight cold. The Russian president appeared fit, however, when be spoke to reporters.

Another factor in the switch could be a shortage of aviation fuel, problem that routinely disrupts Acrollot flights. Mr. Bush and Mr. Yeltsin plan

to hold their first meetings Saturday and sign the treaty the follow-The accord, the most far-reach-

ing in the history of disarmament, would cut by about two-thirds the nuclear arsenals of Russia and the United States by the year 2003. American and Russian experts reached agreement on the treaty

earlier this week in Geneva.
Russia and the United States have about 20,000 strategic warbeads combined. Under provisions of START-1 and START-2, their arsenals would shrink to a limit of

sive Slovakia, the Meciar govern- 3,000 to 3,500 warheads apiece. ment has moved to restrict press It will be the second Moscow ing the news director of Slovak TV. the capital in the summer of 1991. who had been critical of Mr. Me weeks before hard-liners in the ciar, and replacing him with a journalist viewed as friendlier to the Mikhail S. Gorbachev as president of the Soviet Union.

The new railroad, completing a network of high-speed trains running south, west and north from Paris, should put Strasbourg less than two hours from Paris by the end of the century and eventually extend toward northern and eastern Europe.

The state rail company, SNCF, had balked at the project, earlier

Nevada by Saturday afternoon. Snow and cold halted most Amtrak rail service between Seattle and Minneapolis.

The synagogue in Villepinte had 400 suspected Palestinian mili-received threatening calls recently, tants.

Slovak youths in Bratislava carrying the new national flag Friday while celebrating the birth of the Slovak Republic.

VELVET: On an Icy Night, Some Toast the Divorce While Others Lament ish, Ukrainian, Ruthenian and Ukraine and Russia, raising West- just means we need time to make Gypsy minorities, all citizens of the ern fears that Slovakia might resure that people are not burt by

(Continued from page 1) burning Slovak nationalism from what has been little more than a low-grade fever for decades, unhappiness with independence is

About 3,000 Slovaks a day are applying for Czech citizenship, ac-

ter, Jozef Zieleniec. Voytech Celko, director of the said, "Everyone knows Slovakia will have it worse."

[Mr. Meciar used an inaugural address on Slovak television Friday to cast himself as a father of the nadon, eager to soothe ethnic frictions. Agence France-Presse reported from Bratislava.

["Let me address you all. Slovaks

you to seek and find your future in this society of ours, for it would weaken us all if separate nations rise up against one another."]

Many Slovaks who steered clear cording to the Czecb foreign minis-ter, Jozef Zieleniec. of the street celebrations fear that independence will diminish their country's importance in the region. House of Slovak Culture in Prague, dash bopes of quick economic recovery and increase chances of nationalist, even totalitarian rule.

The Slovak leader — whose Movement for a Democratic Slovakia is deeply fissured - has assured Western countries of his commitment to pluralism and economic

At the same time, Mr. Meciar

Slovak republic," be said. "I ask gress to a more authoritarian system of state control.

change.

Slovak unemployment is already

Feeding theories about a regres-

about 10 percent, far above the 2

percent level in the Czech Repub-

freedom io recent weeks.

prime minister.

Increasing signals that the European Community is skeptical of Slovakia's chances for admission to, or association with, the 12member grouping could help push Mr. Meciar loward an Eastern alli-

The Slovak government shows few signs of interest in following the Czech policy of converting quickly to a Western-style econo-

"There will be no additional round of privatization in Slovakia." said Mr. Slobodnik, the culture minister. That does not mean a as well as Hungarian, Czech, Pol- has moved to strengthen oes with return to a state-run economy; it

2 Killed in Fire at German Asylum Home

RELIGIOUS SERVICES HAMBURG

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH laterdenominational & Evangelical Sunday Service 10:30 a.m. / Rids Welcome. De Cusorstraat 3, 5. Amsterdam Info. 02940-15316 or 02503-41399.

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH meets of Trav. des les Corts, 340-344, 2, Sunday worship 11:00. Dr. Jack Robinson, postor, phone 410 16 61.

BREMEN

BARCHONA

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH (Engish language meets at Evangelish-Freildra-lich Kreuzgemeinde, Hohenlohestrasse Har-mann-Bose-Str. (around the corner from the Sohnfoil) warden

sunday worship 17:00 Ernest O. pastor, Tel. 04791-12877. BUCHAREST INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH,

rda Popa Rusu 22. 3:00 p.m. Contact Bill rardson, Tel. 010-91-61.

CORNERSTONE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP worships at Hotel Mediather, Sophic-Antipolis, 10:30 a.m. Sundays; nursery, Sunday schools; tel. 93.65.64.54.

FRANKFURT

CHRIST 7HE KING. (Episcopal/Anglican). Sebastion-Rinz-str. 22, U1,2,3 Miquel-Allec. Sun. Haly Communion 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10-45 a.m. The Revol. David Ratclif (069) 55 01 84. MADRED

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EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION BERLIN

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International Baptist Fellowship. Il Bimbo u. 56 (main entrance Tapolesanyl u. 7, Immediately behind front entrance). 10:30 Bible study. 6:00 p.m. Joel Jenkins, postor. Tel.: 115 B759 & 115 6116. BULGARIA

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Sofia, Hotel Vitasha, 100 An Ivanov Bivd. Worship 11:00. Charles Currie, Pastor. Tel.: 704 367. CELLE/HANNOVER

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Friedenskirche, Riemonristr. 15, Celle, SS 12-45, Worship 14-00, 39 min. Drive, 20 min. By train from Hannover. Walking distance from Celle train station. Contact Andy Earl. Tel.: 05141-36735. DARMSTADT DARMSTADT/EBERSTADT BAPTIST MISSION.

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INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP. ul. Wyspionskiego 4. First Sunday ead month, 6:00 p.m. Gustaw Cieslar, coordina tar. Tel.; 33 23 05 + 66 49 32. MADRID

INMANUEL BAPTIST, MADRID, Hernandez de Tejado, 4. English Services 11 a.m. -7 p.m. Tel.: 407-4347 or 302-3017. INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, Holzstr. 9 English Language Ser-vices. Bible study 16:00. Worship Service 17:00. Pestor's phones 690 8534.

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PRAGUE International Baptist Fellowship meets at the Czech Baptist Church Vinahradska #68, Progue 3, At metro stop Jirihaz Podebrad Sunday a.m. 11:00 Postor: Bob Ford (02) 311 0093. WUPPERTAL

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AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Clay Allee & Potsdamer Str., S. 5, 9:30 a.m., Worship 11 a.m. Tol.: 030-8132021.

THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH OF BRUSSELS, Sunday School — 9.30 a.m. and Church — 10:45 a.m. Katenberg, 19 (at the left. School). Tel.: 673.05.81. Bus 95. Tram 94.

COPENHAGEN INTERNATIONAL CHURCH of Copenhagen 27 Farvergade, Vartov, near Rödhus, Study 10-15 & Worship 11:30, Jack Hustad, Pastor, 1ek; 31 62 47 85. PRANCFURT

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Aflee 54 (U-Bohn 5), Sunday School 9:30, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (069) 599478. GENEVA EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, 20 rue Verdaine. Sunday worship 9:30. in German 11:00 in English. Tel: (022) 310.50.89.

LONDON AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 77 Tottenham Court Road, Landon WI, SS at 9:45 a.m. & worship at 11 a.m. Goodge street tube; Tol: (01) 580 2791. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH services at Rydens School, Hersham, Surrey Sunday School at 10,00 a.m. and Worship at 11 1:00 a.m. Active Youth Program. Tel.: (0932) 868283.

MOSCOW PROTESTANT CHAPLAINCY, UPDK Hall, UL Ulofa Palme 5, bldg. 2 Worship 9 + 11 a.m. 5.S. Tel.: 143-3562. OSLO American Lutheron Church, Fritznersgt. 15 Worship & Senday School 11 a.m. Tel.: (02) 44.35.84.

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estant English language expetriates, Sundays 11:00 a.m. (Sept.-May), 10 a.m. (June-Aug.); 5unday School 9:55 (Sept-May) U.C. Mindowa 21. Tel.: 43-29-70. ZIRICH NTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, workship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schonzeagosse 25. Tel.: (01) 2625525.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches show that most Germans abbor BONN — Two people were racism. killed and a third was seriously injured in a fire at a home for

asylum-seekers near Stuttgart, the police said Friday. The police said they could not caused the fire in Bietigheim-Bissingen, in the southwest German state of Baden-Württemberg. The identides of those killed were not

known. One investigator said the police had ruled out rightist attack as the cause. The fire broke out in an area of the huilding not readily accessible to outsiders, said the Stuttgart French Synagogue Attack investigator.

In the western city of Essen, about 300,000 people took part in a torchlight procession Friday to said. They formed symbolic protective circles around buildings used by foreigners and the nandicapped. Both groups have been frequent targets of extreme rightist violence. Local politicians, church and union leaders took part in the demonstration, the latest in a series of

railies across Germany intended to

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VACATION RENTALS

Neo-Nazi gangs have staged repeated attacks on foreigners' homes in Germany throughout the last 18 months. Three Turks were killed in late November when rightimmediately determine what had ist extremists set fire to their home in Mölln in northen Germany. The police have recorded about 2,200 neo-Nazi and other rightist

attacks on refugees, foreign residents and Jewish monuments in Germany over the last year. Seven-teen people have been killed and more than 500 injured in the attacks. Firebombs were thrown into a synagogue in a northern Parisian suburb overnight, The Associated Press reported. It was the third

protest racism, the police in the city anti-Semitic attack in France this The police said Friday that attackers smashed a window and threw the flaming gasoline-filled bottles inside the building shortly before midnight, setting off a small fire. Fire fighters alerted by a nearby resident quickly put ont the blaze.

The eity of Strasbourg announced that it was stepping up patrols around Jewish sites after

a police source said.

two more attacks this past week in nearby suburbs In the attacks, vandals overturned and broke tombstones at a

day earlier, graffiti was painted on the walls of a Jewish cemetery. The messages protested Israel's expulsion two weeks ago of more than fessed having pro-Nazi sympathies.

Swastikas were painted on a Jewish community center in Strasbourg in early December. In August, 193 Jewish tombstones in Herrlichsbeim, also in eastern CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE

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Charles .

'kay From Polity

France, were tipped over. A court in the southern city of Jewish cemetery Tuesday night. A Lyon sentenced a minor to 10 months imprisonment on Tuesday for helping vandalize a Jewish cemetery in September. The youth con-

European News Station Has a Smooth Launch

channel, Euronews, went on the air spersed with 30 news bulletins. Friday, a voice for European unity and an alternative to CNN.

"Europeans will at last get authentically European coverage of local and world events in their own languages," said the Euronews chairman, Massimo Fichera, a former director of Italian television The first image broadcast by the

striking midnight and signaling the start of the single marker aimed at lifting border controls on people. goods and services throughout the European Community. But there are some large gaps, forecast the broadcast included of-The British and the Germans have ten dry presentations on European

station showed London's Big Ben

refused to participate. Scandinavian countries also are absent. Euronews will be broadcast in and Spanish; officials hope eveniually to reach 40 million homes.

The 39 channels belonging to the European Broadcasting Union will contribute news reports for 20

DEATH NOTICE

LANGENSIEPEN DEL MISSIER, Catarina, December 30, 1992, beloved wife of the late Herbert Langensiepen, dearly beloved sister of Beatrice and the late Dr.

Reter Missier (New York), sister-in-law of Wolf Scidel (Tokyo) and loved friend al Anya Goodneh Dearly missed by her many friends worldwide. Private functal service.

LYON - A European news to 0100 GMT). These will be inter-But the channel will be difficult

for some viewers to receive. It is

unavailable on free French television; it was being earried on French cable television, but only to subscribers already paying for supplemental channels. The launching went off as planned, with a rapid montage of Euronews reporters at work, the

channel's facilines and scenes of past news events. But after a rapid review of New Year's celebrations around the world and a European weather forecast, the broadcast included ofunity and officials lauding the con-

cept of Euronews. Media analysts are split over English, French, German, Italian whether Euronews will pose a seri-and Spanish: officials hope eventunews network.

Regular programs are to include busioess and lifestyle reports, youth and sports magazines and indepth current affairs coverage. In addition to the taped reports,

programming will he interrupted

by live coverage of news events. such as the U.S. presidential inau-guration on Jan. 20. Euronews' 30 million French franc (\$5.4 million) capital was provided by state television companies in France, Monaco, Belgium,

Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus and Egypt. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

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The state of the s

TRANSITION / A Flying Stop to the Bush Era

President, Active as Ever, Seeks to Make Mark

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After nearly four years of state dinners, hrushfire wars, telephone diplomacy and global jet exeursions. George Bush's presidency is now rapidly winding down. The same cannot be said of George Bush.

Just 18 days remain until President-elect Bill Clinton takes the inaugural oath and his Oval Office desk, a period at which most lameduck presidents have stopped governing and begun untangling their fishing reels.

70.0

Mr. Bush has been overseas, meeting with Arabian royalty and spending the holiday with American troops, in the style of his 1990 Thanksgiving visit to Saudi Arabia before the Gulf War.

On Saturday be was to fly to Moscow for a summit meeting with Boris N. Yeltsin, much as he did 18 months ago with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

He is handing out medals and promotions with some abandon, He is working the phones to rally global support for new action against Serbia. Aides say he is mulling an Eisenhower-style farewell speech, perhaps for a television broadcast, and even considered briefly - a State of the Union speech next mouth, just as if he

were starting a second term. Mr. Clinton has seen to that. But Mr. Bush, despite his election defeat, is still extremely active, with no clear indication of stopping any-

One associate said: "The chance of accomplishing some substantive things before he goes out has enercame in in 1989."

The president's burst of activity can also be viewed more skeptically, as a final attempt by a proud and self-conscious leader to restore a gloss to his presidency that economic hard times and his humbling election defeat have diminished.

At the urging of friends and advisers, he tried his hand at history writing two weeks ago, delivering a foreign-policy speech in Texas that effectively defended his strategy of projecting American political power — and military force — into the world's trouble spots.

Even some friends conclude that

his overseas trip this weekend, however justified by events, was intended to remind the public of his presidency's greatest triumphs on the battlefield and at Cold War negotiating tables.

fi's a victory lap," one said. "You go to the places that are winners. You don't see him going to Bosnia, do you?" Whatever his motives, Mr.

Bush's activity stands in sharp contrast to the rest of the White House, which that same associate described as "on auto-pilot, with most of the staff looking for jobs." With no more hudgets to prepare

and no legislation to package, the administration is reduced largely to handling foreign policy and its own public relations.

Mr. Bush himself seemed on autopilot barely a month ago. Shrouded in gloom after his defeat, be took secluded vacations, complained publicly about his irrele-

gized him. He sees the possibility of leaving his successor a much better situation than he found when he irappings of presidential pomp and

Time and some frank discussions in mid-November with advisers. who warned that he was endanger-ing his public image and possibly his legacy, seem to have given Mr. Bush some perspective on his loss.

Several aides also said be was roused by the need to deal with crises in Somalia and Bosnia, and the prospect that his administration's signal accomplishment - a treaty to reduce Russian and U.S. nuclear stockpiles by two-thirds might collapse amid bickering over

With a lot to do and little time in which to do it, Mr. Bush became his old frenetic self, aides say, and be began serious work to make the last days of his term both more productive and more upbeat.

Behind headfine-making acts like foreign trips and military mohilizations, Mr. Bush has taken on the role of White House and Republican Party morale officer.

Early in December be set aside an bour or so daily to invite employees and their families to the Oval Office, where he chatted while White House photographers snapped photos that Mr. Bush would later autograph and present as gifts. Next month he is to be host at a series of White House meetings with major groups of Republican financial supporters.

And he has rewarded some aides with appointments that carry more symbolism than power, but are coveted nonetheless. At the suggestion of friends, he elevated Lawrence S. Eagleburger to secretary of state, removing the "acting" from his title hy making a formal appointment while Congress was in recess, and assuring Mr. Eaglehurger a more prominent place in history books. He did the same for Scan O'Keefe, an acting navy secrelary.

And Mr. Bush has dispensed favors and awards to a curious mix of personalities, some of whom were utterly unaware of the president's fondness for them.

Two comedians who are Bush favorites, Dana Carvey and Johnny Carson, were rewarded this month with invitations to become overnight guests at the White House. To close out his term, aides say,

the president is planning at least one more major speech reflecting on his years in public life, probably for delivery at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.



حكذا من الاعل

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

hensive assessment of the future of the armed

forces, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff has rebuffed the kind of sweeping

change that President-elect Bill Clinton has

called for in the roles and missions of the

In a report setting forth his vision of the military after the Cold War, General Colin L.

Powell recommended several innovations, in-

cluding the creation of a new command to

conduct joint training of forces from the

different services for intervention in regional

crises. The new command could also support

UN peacekeeping operations and oversee di-

But the report, a draft of which was circu-

lating among top Pentagon leaders for com-

ment, was more noteworthy for its objection

to the view that Washington should eliminate

duplication by realigning the missions of the three military services. This view has been expressed by Mr. Clinton and promoted vig-

orously by Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia

and chairman of the Senate Armed Services

his role after that is unclear. But his standing as the nation's top military officer and the

General Powell's term expires Sept. 30 and

saster relief operations.

WASHINGTON - In his most compre-

Powell Wary of Clinton's Streamlining

fact that his report speaks for many, though

hy no means all, senior military officials un-

derscores the institutional obstacles con-

fronting Mr. Clinton as he seeks to cut mili-

tary spending while maintaining the nation's ability to intervene around the world.

General Powell, said the changes recom-

mended in the report were significant. And he

said its conclusions were not intended as a

repudiation of the views of Mr. Nunn and

the armed forces that the chairman of the

joint chiefs is required to submit every three

years. General Powell's is the second such

report done under a 1986 act of Congress.

by-point response to an address on the future of the military that Mr. Nunn delivered on

July 2, In that address, Mr. Nunn urged the

Pentagon to "thoroughly overhaul the ser-vices' roles and missions" and recommended

that the Pentagon examine 10 broad areas,

including duplication of air power, ground

forces, air defense and space operations.

The basic missions of the services were

outlined in an agreement thrashed out by

Defense Secretary James Forrestal and the military chiefs in a meeting in Key West, Florida, in 1948. The aim of the agreement

Even so, much of it appears to be a point-

The report is an assessment of the future of

Mr. Clinton.

Colonel Bill Smullen, a spokesman for

Bush Bids Farewell To the U.S. Military On Visit to Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia -President George Bush made a "I see no way Governor Clinton and he bade an emotional farewell do all the heavy lifting." to U.S. troops as he prepares to leave the White House.

"One of the great joys of being president has been working with the U.S. military," he said. "This one is a new one," be add-

Mr. Bush told the 1,500 U.S. and foreign troops assembled in the heat at Mogadishu airport that they

had done "a superb job."
The brief address, Mr. Bush's last set-piece appearance on his two-day visit to the forces he sent to Somalia was a swan-song as commander in chief of the U.S. military before Bill Clinton takes over on Jan. 20.

Earlier, Mr. Bush told a group of Marines that Mr. Clinton was a friend and a strong-willed leader

was to prevent duplication and interservice

squabbling. The agreement, for example, gave the newly created air force responsibility

for supporting army ground troops with air

Mr. Nunn complained in his speech that

the Key West accord failed to prevent dupli-

cation of military missions. In a speech in

August, Mr. Clinton also said that he thought

the Key West agreement failed, promising to

revisit the issues if he became president.

Key West accord.

But General Powell's report defended the

However, he did propose important

changes such as unified training for interven-tion overseas. He also proposed that the U.S. Atlantic Command in Norfolk, Virginia, be

In another noteworthy move, General

Powell called for consolidating military space

And in a step that is likely to ignite a debate on Capitol Hill, he argued that the United States no longer needed a large force

of fighter jets to protect the continental Unit-

ed States against air attack. The air force, he noted, currently has more than than 180 aircraft in 10 Air National Guard F-15 and

F-16 squadrons performing that mission, op-erating from 17 bases around the country.

upgraded to take on these missions.

operations under the air force.

Operation Restore Hope and hring U.S. soldiers home quickly.

New Year's Day visit Friday to a would precipitately end this missonnali orphanage where laughter sion." Mr. Bush said. "But he has replaced the silence of death, shares my view that the U.S. can't

"He was a friend of mine, he is a friend of mine, and I can tell you be takes enormous pride in what you all are doing." Mr. Bush told the

Mr. Bush was spending a second night on the assault ship Tripoli off the Somali capital before flying early Saturday to Moscow to sign a treaty with President Boris N. Yellsin of Russia to reduce nuclear ar-

American and French troops thrust into Baidoa, at the epicenter of Somalia's famine, on Dec. 16, a week after the first U.S. Marines poured ashore in Mogadishu to launeh the U.S.-led multinational military relief effort.

Waving Somalis in rags lined the streets from the Baidoa airfield chanting "President Bush, President Bush" as Mr. Bush passed in a light armored vehicle on his way to

Children, brought back to life from the hrink of starvation, gave Mr. Bush a garland and welcomed him with songs for his 30-minute

tour of the concrete compound. The death rate at the orphanage has fallen over the past few weeks to about one child a week from

more than 10 a day in September. But Mr. Bush saw the scourge of a famine that has killed 300,000 Somalis when he visited an intensive-care room off the main yard

where about a dozen children, some with shriveled legs and listless eyes, sat on the floor being helped "It's very emotional," said Mr.

Bush. "I don't know how to respond."

Aid workers in Baidos, 250 kilometers west of Mogadishu on a flat and unwelcoming scrub plain, said the presence of U.S. troops had driven gunmen and their battlewagons from the streets of a town ruled before by fear.

"I was skeptical about what the troops could do but it has worked," said a Canadian, James Orbinksi, a doctor with the charity organiza-tion Doctors Without Borders, just before he met Mr. Bush. "I am going to tell him, 'Thank you.'

* POLITICAL NOTES*

Following Jefferson's Footprints to Capitol

WASHINGTON - President-elect Bill Clinton will begin his week of inaugural festivities early on Jan. 17 with a tour of Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's estate, and a bus ride to Washington through the Virginia countryside, inaugural planners say. The bus will stop just once along the way, for the 11 A.M. service at the Culpeper, Virginia, Baptist Church.

Mr. Clinton will then follow the route Jefferson took to the nation's capital. One big difference: Jefferson's trip took four days and Mr. Clinton's will last no more than four hours, including the one-hour stop in Culpeper.

Beyond paying tribute to Mr. Clinton's successful campaign bus tour, inaugural planners said the caravan from Charlottesville is designed to revisit the tradition where presidents journeyed great distances for their inaugurations, celebrating along the way. (WP)

Before Her Swearing-in, a Whiff of Scandal

CHICAGO - Carol Moseley Braun, whose victorious campaign for the U.S. Senate this year was stoked largely by women indignant over the handling of the Clarence Thomas hearings, has come under fire for reports that her campaign manager, who she is dating, has sexually barassed women on her staff.

Ms. Braun, who returned to Chicago on Wednesday after a four-week African vacation with the aide, Kgosie Matthews, called the reports "rumor, gossip, third- and fourth-hand information." (NYT)

FBI is Reported to investigate Perot Workers

DALLAS - The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating allegations against workers for Ross Peror's unsuccessful presiden tial campaign, the Dallas Morning News reported Friday.

The newspaper said the allegations were that workers conducted

background checks on campaign volunteers by breaking into computer systems of companies that issue credit reports. The report quoted former Perot state campaign coordinators and officials at an Atlanta credit reporting company as saying that stoken security codes were used to obtain credit files of campaign workers.

Clinton's First 100 Days: One Seer's Opinion

NEW YORK - Here it is, the start of 1993. A time to look backward and forward. A time to predict and prognosticate.

Morris Fonte calls himself a telepsychic, which may or may not have to do with the fact that he has a show on Sunday nights on cable television. "I feel what's going on, picking up vibrations and things

of that nature," Mr. Fonte said.

He predicts that Bill Clinton's approval rating after his first hundred days as president will be 65 percent and after the second hundred days, 75 percent, And in New York, where Mayor David N. Dinkins is expected to run for a second term, "it's going to be close between Rudolph Giuliani and Dinkins, but by the skin of his teeth, Mayor Dinkins will win," Mr. Fonte said. Not only that, "New York will be ont of the red by 1994."

(NYT)

Quote-Unquote

The Amazing Kreskin, the American "mentalist," on what's in store in 1993 for a former presidential candidate: "No go for Ross Perot - his TV talk show is a ratings slow dance."

Away From Politics

National Zoo officials said they had extracted eggs from the body of their dead female giant panda, Ling-Ling, in bopes that high-tech mating practices could produce 3 cub. Preliminary tests indicate that Ling-Ling, 23, died Wednesday of heart failure.

• The mamber of people killed in Washington last year, for the first time since 1985, is lower than it was the year before: 448 were slain, down from 489 in

 Brazil, Djibouti, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain join the UN Security Council Friday for two-year stints as non-permanent members. They replace Austria, Belgium, Ecuador, India and Zimbabwe. • The chief of the Environmental Protection Agency, William K. Reilly, has reversed a deci-

sinn by the agency's office of pesticide programs and permitted California grape growers to use an unregistered pesticide to promote uniform ripening of next spring's crop.

 The government has proposed more stringent standards for bouled water labels, hoping to classify for consumers the differences between mineral water. distilled water, spring water and others.

 New York State has granted a huge rate increase to Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield, the state's largest health insurer. presenting 1.4 million New Yorkers with rises in premiums that will average 25.5 percent. • The suburban Chicago couple, David and Sharon Schoo, who

left their young children home alone while they vacationed in Mexico have been released from jail after posting bond of \$5,000 apiece. AP, AFP. LAT, NYT

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PARIS 10

U.S. Warns Somalis on **New Clashes**

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service
MOGADISHU, Somalia Fierce factional fighting continued for a second day Friday on the northern outskirts of the Somali capital, and U.S. military commanders suggested that American forces might intervene if ongoing negotiations with the rival subclans failed to quell the unrest.

U.S. officials said that artillery and mortar attacks had killed at least 17 people and wounded 25 others in the worst flare-up of Somalia's internecine clan warfare in the city since American troops landed here Dec. 9.

The number of casualties in the fighting that began Thursday night was likely to be higher, since the U.S. military's figures included the toll from only one of the two factions involved. While the principle mission of

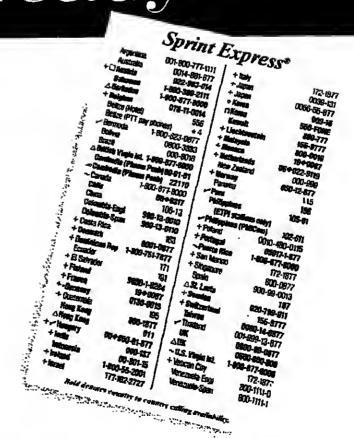
the American troops in Somalia is to protect rehef supplies and belp feed starving people, the latest vio-lence — and the use of beavy artillery less than five kilometers (three miles) from U.S. military positions in Mogadishu - threatened to more deeply involve the United States in clan warfare.

"We view with great concern any firing of any indirect weapons said Colonel Michael Hagee of the U.S. Marines, referring to the mortars, artillery and recoilless rifles used in the battles. "We are prepared to take action if necessary." He said that U.S. officials were

trying to bring the two warring fac-

tions together "so they can resolve their differences peacefully." The fighting was begun by one small subclan, the Murusade, against a more powerful, rival fac-tion, the Habr Gedir, led by Mo-

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Herald Tribune.

Hatred and Violence

It was 70 years ago that Ku Klux Klan legions swept into the tiny all hlack town of Rosewood in northern Florida and wiped it off the map. People who came back found that all but one building had been burned down and birds were circling because all the leaves were gone from the trees. The Jan. 1 riot, little noted by schoolbooks and remembered only by a group of survivors now dwindled to two, has found its way unexpectedly back into history via The Miami Herald. The survivors, two cousios in their late seventies, want the state legislature to fix the town's name on maps and the story of its violent end firmly in the history books, and to provide some restitution for the modest property seized and burned.

The start of a new year is an appropriate moment to reflect on how new history connects to old. That is particularly true after a year full of ethnic atrocities - crimes whose purpose is 10 erase the presence and then the memory of communities and peoples as completely as racial violence eliminated Rosewood. In all the post-Communist societies, communities are still struggling with the aftermath of such efforts, trying to restore the facts of what occurred in these places 10, 50 or 100 years ago.

In Florida, at least, the stories are relatively near the surface. Piecing them together from sketchy and conflicting accounts, the Herald reporter Lori Rosza found memoirs.

old manuscripts never published, assertions that only seven people were killed and others who remembered as many as 100. The outline of events was fairly clear and by no means unfamiliar. A chain-gang escapee was said to have attacked a white woman, and residents of oeighboring Summer went to the thriving hamlet of Rosewood to find him. They failed to, but Klan reinforcements from as far away as Georgia and Alabama joined them and burned every house but the one occupied by the town's one white inhabitant. Rosewood "was there, and then it wasn't there," says the University of Florida historian David Colhurn. The present-day sheriff of Levy County gave the Herald the best and simplest argument for action: The old-timers know about it, but we don't have too many old-timers left."

A new year is occasion, as always, for hope, and hope being what it must necessarily be the wish list always includes the hope that hatred and violence will ebb in the world. But history makes inescapable the realization that even as some societies move painfully beyond the scarring passions of the past, those passions break ont elsewhere in fire and murder. The new year's need to try harder never fades. Remembering history may not, despite apho-

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bush in High Gear

The George Bush who flew to Somalia has plainly snapped out of his post-election blues. He is charging toward the Jan. 20 finish line. After spending New Year's Day with the troops in Somalia, he was heading for Moscow to sign the monumental START

treaty, vastly reducing nuclear arsenals. In only a few weeks he has toughened the U.S. stance against Serbian aggression in Bosnia, and against Baghdad's violations of the no-flight zone in southern Iraq. This follows his administration's completion of arduous negotiations with the European Community on farm subsidies, and with Canada and Mexico on a common market. Indeed, apart from the shameless pardons of the Iran-contra six, nothing better becomes his presidency than its eventful close.

Simply by going to Somalia, the president could put a human face on abstractions like "military option," The 12,500 U.S. troops he was greeting have moved with impressive agility to end turbulence and to secure seven food distribution centers.

The first phase of Operation Restore Hope is clearly a success. Famine and thuggery are in retreat. More than 6,000 troops from 17 other countries are in Somalia, and their total may soon exceed 10,000. In deed if not yet word, the scope of the operation has broadened: U.S. forces now seize weapons and vehicles carrying mounted weapons, the "technicals" that have terrified Somalis and

risms to the contrary, be enough to stamp out the tendency to repetition. Still, it helps.

foreign relief workers. Mr. Bush's declared purpose is to create a secure environment for delivering food and medicine and then turn the operation over to a UN peacekeeping force. But the realistic precondition, as Sec-retary-General Butros Butros Ghali has in-

sistently argued, is to confiscate heavy weap-ons from marauding teenagers. In Somalia as in Bosnia and Iraq, Mr. Bush has set in mooon interventions that Bill Clinton will inherit. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger has talked boldly of punishing those guilty of crimes against humanity in Bosnia, but only vaguely about how to do so, And all this demonstrates where Mr. Bush has so far been truly disappointing: in the paltry way he has defined American purposes on all three battlegrounds.

The president still has time to spell out principles for committing U.S. forces to collective actions for bumanitarian ends — the unmapped terrain in the post-Cold War world. He no longer need placate anybody in his last three weeks. He has a chance to address posterity, as Dwight Eisenhower did in his memorable farewell address cautioning against the military-industrial complex. Given the breadth of Mr. Bush's foreign policy achievements - in slashing nuclear weapons, promoting democracy, punishing aggressors, combating famine and promoting freer trade - he has much to talk about.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Saddam Keeps Scheming

under United Nations authority to keep Saddam Hussein from attacking his southern Shiite population. Presumably Baghdad also had it in mind to assert its claim to full sovereignty over the national territory. The American aircraft on station, after due warning, shot down an Iraqi plane. The United States followed up this action by ordering the return of an American carrier from duty off Somalia to Gulf waters.

Of course it would be good if from this single sharp show of international will Saddam Hussein would get the message that the nations that resisted his aggression in the Gulf last year still mean business. It is plain, however, that repeated messages will have to be delivered. The Saddam strategy is to keep probing in every imaginable way to release the restrictions that the United Nations imposed on his country because of his flagrant violations of the international rules. For the allies, the two planes he sent out over the southern marshes are the easiest part of it. No doubt the Iraqi dictator figures time is on his side.

There is an undercurrent of anxiety in

Iraq sent up aircraft the other day in a first testing to see whether the allies would enforce the no-flight ban they had imposed well beyond a lest of wills with Saddam Hussein. Some ask whether the allies, in shortsighted trustration over his survival, have not chanced into a policy twice flawed: It leads in the extreme to the regionally unsettling event of the dismem-berment of Iraq, and meanwhile it de-prives the Gulf of Iraq's weight to balance and offset a reviving, troublesome and far larger Iran. It is Bill Clinton, not George Bush, who will have to match up the shortterm requirements for enforcing the peace resolutions of the United Nations with the long-term requirements for Iraqi popular choice and Gulf stability.

In this unsettled landscape, the one thing that is clear is that Saddam Hussein continues to avoid a positive role. The allies may have no way in sight to get around him or to get rid of him, but neither can they work with him as long as he violates the stated international will. Since the Gulf War, the allies have shown themselves more than ready to take an Iraq respecting its citizens and oeighbors back into international company. Until Iraq is ready to reciprocate, the allies will have to hang on.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Try Again in Brazil

Tuesday after scandal drove out his predecessor. But the country continues to drift. without decisive political or economic leadership. That could be the biggest Latin worry facing Bill Clintoo. The crisis can be resolved only by Brazilians themselves.

The transfer of presidential power from Fernando Collor de Mello 10 Itamar Franco illustrates the problems. Mr. Collor, Brazil's first elected leader in 30 years, resigned ahead of a Senate impeachment trial on charges of acceptiog millions of dollars in illegal payments. Mr. Franco, formerly vice president, has not got a grip on the office in three months of interim rule and has not grasped the urgency of economic reform.

Even so, the invesogation and impeachment process has been a model of civic responsibility. Military leaders, who ran the country until 1985, scrupulously respected constitutional norms. Political parties, usually weak and undisciplined, coalesced as

Congress carried out its solemn duty. Ordinary Brazilians, famous for poliocal apathy, mobilized in the streets for clean gov-

ernment and an orderly transfer of power. Mr. Collor was elected three years ago on promises of elean government and economic modernization. The first promise turned out to be fraudulent, the second glib. His drive for greater economic competition has so far brought mainly recession, inflation and declining living standards. Mr. Franco, acting president since September, enjoys strong popular support. His evident decency contrasts with Mr. Collor's arrogance. And be seems more concerned about poor Brazilians than were his recent predecessors.

Yet neither the poor nor the rich can prosper without cootinged economic reform. Brazil's political leaders, who have just shown such skill at transferring power, oced to tackle ecocomic challenges with the same definess and determination.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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To Deter, the United Nations Has to Fight

P ARIS — Slowly, painfully, major Western powers are coming to recognize that "protecting bumanitarian aid" in Bosnia will not stop the killing and will not stop the war from spreading through the Balkans. Some 2 million people have been forced to flee their homes, and esomates of the dead range from an unlikely low of 30,000 to 200,000. No one really knows.

The powers are preparing to act with force. But there are already lessons to be learned urgently - for them, for what they authorize themselves to do under the United Nations flag, and for the United Nations itself as the institution

ebarged with keeping peace.
Hear Lieutenant General Satish Nambiar, UN commander for former Yugoslavia. He was speaking alongside Major General Philippe Morillon, French commander of UN forces in Bosnia, after mortar attacks on General Morillon's residence on two successive days - "certainly meant to kill," the Frenchman said.

The actions that were taken were not the oght ones. They should have been more effective. But that's history," General Nambiar said. In future, action "has to be taken in a preventive form rather

than waiting for disaster to happen."

General Morillon indicated that the attacks came from Sarajevo government forces. Similar suspicions of murderous provocation have exist-ed before, a Bosnian attempt to put blame on the Serbs so that the West would act militarily.

Now there is no doubt. Since September, but only then, a Ukrainian unif with fire-tracking equipment has arrived to pinpoint the source of attacks. The United Nations did not bring such equipment. In fact, in the summer UN civilian authorities refused the Freneb offer of armed helicopters to protect aid convoys, arguing that they would make targets of relief workers.

What the Bosnians want above all is arms, even more than intervention, not to end the fighting but to reconquer territory. That would escalate the conflict, although it might give some temporary relief to Western sensibilities without

risk of more direct involvement. Hear General Zivota Panic, Yugoslav (Serb) ehief of staff. He said the army was "ready always and everywhere to protect Serbian people subjected to unjust and unprincipled pressures." That means not just in Bosnia but in Kosovo. where the persecuted ethnie Albanian majority is already organizing clandestine forces and arms supplies, and in Macedonia.

There is no question that Serbs are the aggressors and primarily responsible for the massive tragedies already inflieted and yet to come, if they are not stopped. There is no question that By Flora Lewis

moral, political and economic sussion will not stop them nor produce a settlement. There is no question that the "no-fly" zone will be no deterrence so long as the Security Council keeps it a UN "no-shoot" zone. There is no question that the UN force in Bosnia is self-paralyzed so long as it cannol use arms under its timid mandate.

Time is running out, not only for Bosnians but for Security Council decision. Russian For-eign Minister Andrei Kozyrev is under heavy pressure from the opposition in Moscow to block further UN action, if not actually to support Serbia. The war will not wait for the U.S. inanguration, and without the United

States nothing effective will be done.
The United States cannot be global cop but the United Nadons can do no more than its members insist on. There should be a standing UN force, as Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali urged last June. The Freneb Foreign Legion and British Gurkha units, now being disbanded, are good models of international volunteer commands. That is the kind of force that should be available for the borders of

Kosovo and Macedonia.

But clear international will to stop the war and prevent its spread is essential now. The

arguments that Bosnia is not "doable" smack of excuses for dithering uotil the cost of nonintervention by the international community becomes so high that the powers must act, in far worse conditions.

Talk about the invincibility of the Serbian army and how Yugoslav guerrilias pinned down German divisions in World War II is to instify reluctance. There have been some 150,000 defections from that army; it is deeply demoralized; the flood of Serbian refugees from Bosnia is in part to escape conscription into Serbian forces there. Even the 21-year-old Bosnian Serb who confessed to many brutal rapes and murders of Muslim civilians said he did it because otherwise he would be sent to fight.

Hear the spokesman for British troops in Bosnia whose government is reluctant to authorize military enforcement of the no-flight area and bombing of Serbian artillery and munitions for fear that they would be attacked. "We don't feel so vulnerable." be said. "We could give a nasty headache if we wanted."

The terrible mistakes so far have been by indifference and excess caucon. Each one raised the stake. These are sins of omission, oot just wasted time and lives. It cannot be allowed to continue. This is more than a matter of morals. Our peace and security are also involved.

? Flora Lewis.



Bush Gets Serious About Serbia None Too Soon

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia has taken a crucial turn. President George Bush has warned Serbian leaders that if they extend their Bosnian onslaught to the mainly Albanian province of Kosovo, the United States will intervene.

"In the event of conflict in Kosovo caused by Serbian action." a message to President Slobodan Mi-losevic of Serbia said, "the United States will be prepared to employ military force against the Serbs in Kosovo and in Serbia proper." The message means that however

belatedly, the Bush administration has perceived the geopolitical threat in Serbian aggression. By drawing

counterproductive in terms of U.S. interests.

Arming the Bosnians is the best means.

the line at Kosovo, it hopes to avoid a wider war that might bring in Greece, Turkey and others.

that George Bush has emerged from a year of weakness, evasioo and wishful thinking on the Yugoslav question. As part of the last hurst of energy that has taken him this New Year's weekend to Arabia, Africa and Russia, be has at last found the resolution — the hackbone — to confroot the Serbian killers.

How much human disaster might

UCCESS seems to feed the Serbian appetite. Slobodan Milosevic and

his supporters in Bosnia are bent on continuing their genocidal war

until they achieve the destruction of Bosnia and its non-Serb inhabitants.

The world should begin arming and training the Bosnian fighters.

Arming the Bosnians was considered and rejected by the U.S. government

in August. Given what has happened since then, to continue the arms

embargo on the Bosnian victims of Mr. Milosevie is morally wrong and

The lesson of Afghanistan is that arming the victim of aggression is a prudent and workable alternative to the dispatch of U.S. troops or to

appeasement. That is because it reinforces economie and political pres-

sures, which by themselves seldom succeed against a determined aggressor.

An increased Bosnian military capability would improve prospects for a

negooated settlement. It would confront Mr. Milosevic with the eboice of

either negotiating a reasonable settlement or facing a long, costly war.

Should be choose the latter, it would strengthen his opponents.

Arming the Bosnians would not be eastly for the United States. As in

the ease of Afghanistan, the enterprise could be funded in large part by

Diplomacy and economic embargo bave not worked with Mr. Milose-

vic. He continues his savage war. The time has come to increase the heat.

Zalmay Khulilzad, U.S. assistant undersecretary of defense for policy
planning until last month, commenting in The Washington Post.

many millions left peacefully in their homes instead of becoming refugees. Suppose Mr. Bush had sent a similar message when the Serbs bom-In more personal terms, it means barded the ancient Croatian city of Dubrovník 14 months ago. Suppose

he had told Mr. Milosevic: "If Serbian shelling of Dubrovnik contin-ues, the United States is prepared to use military force against the Serbs there and in Serbia proper."

I believe that Mr. Milosevic, like most tyrants, would have retreated before a show of strength. The time

have been avoided if he had been decisive earlier; how many thou-

of their aggression, as we should have learned from the terrible example of Hitler. Arming the Bosnians Is the Next Step

Or suppose Mr. Bush had shown Il months ago, began their siege of Sarajevo. Suppose he had told Mr. Milosevic and his Serbian puppers in Bosnia to stop their assault or face American bombs. I think that Bosnia's Muslims would have been spared the genocide that followed.

to stop dictators is at the beginning

Those opposed to the threat of military intervention warned that it might lead America into another Vietoam. But the use of U.S. ground forces was oever desirable

necessary. George Kenney, acting chief of Yugoslav affairs in the State Department until he resigned in protest in August argued cogenity for the use of air power. As be ex-plained in World Policy Journal, U.S. planes could easily ground Serbian aircraft, not just in Bosnia but in Serbia - and knock out many of the heavy weapons used against Sa-

rajevo and other cities Air power could indeed have

done much more, and still could. Modern weapons could quickly knock out Serbia's supplies of gas-oline and gas. Municions dumps are easy targets.

Of course no one should want to make attacks of that kind on Serbia, attacks that cost lives. But it would never have been necessary to make them, in my judgment, if the Serbian leaders bad had to take the United States and its European allies seriously.

Serbian leaders, however infected

by the virus of nadonalism, know realistically enough what American and other NATO air power can do. That is why, right now, they are crying so shrilly against the possibility of Western intervencion.

Perhaps, somehow, Cyrus Vance er a peace formula for Bosnia in their meetings this weekend. If not. the only way to save the remaining Bosnian Muslims from cold, starvation and massacre will be to use Western muscle: to protect relief efforts and, when necessary, sileace the Serbian gunners.

More and more Americans and Europeans believe that the line of humanity must be drawn before the ultimate tragedy in Bosnia, not af-

ter. But time is running out. George Bush has taken notably decisive actions as president. But on some of the gravest issues, action has followed long delay and equivocation. He was oumb to the great changes in Russia until prodded to move. He wheedled Saddam Hussein until the Kuwait invasion. And he has wasted a cruel year in Yugoslavia. Now is his last chance to redeem that tragic mistake.

The New York Times.

Eliminating ballistic missiles under verified procedures could make a lim-

ited program of defenses more tolera-

ble for its opponents and more do-

The idea of banning ballistic mis-

siles was first proposed seriously at the Reykjavik summit in 1986 hy

Ronald Reagan. What then seemed

farfetched and unripe bas become

The writer is Washington director

of the Council on Foreign Relations.

He contributed this comment to The

timely, appropriate and feasible.

able for its advocates.

Washington Post.

Tailoring A U.S. Role At the I

By Leslie H. Gelb

N EW YORK — Can't work with the United States, can't work without it. That is the dilemma Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali faces as he grapples with America's role in UN peacekeeping and peacemaking operations since the Cold War's end. Without U.S. leadership and power, the United Nations lacks muscle. With it, the United Nations loses its independent identity.

The secretary-general acknowledges in an interview that the United Nations cannot undertake any major military operation unless the United States participates actively. But when it does, it insists on running the whole show and uses the United Nations as a fig leaf, as in Iraq and Somalia.

Thus the double whammy of America's power and its insistence on full control forces the United States to shoulder the burden of policing the world and simultaneously undermines the United Nations, which could otherwise unload some of that burden.

The solution to the dilemma is for Washington to back a larger role for the United Nations, even at the cost

of some U.S. independence.
No one is more aware of both the problem and the solution than Mr. Burros Ghali. "With political imaginaoon," he said from his riverside perch atop UN headquarters in Manhattan. the United States can play an umbrella role and still allow us to do our operations with, let us say, the neces-sary minimum of independence."

The UN leader chooses his words carefully, reflecting long years as Egypt's chief diplomat and one year at the United Nations, where he has en-

gaged in intricate battles with the United States and other major powers. He is now tussling with Washington over Somalia. He wants the United States not simply to deliver relief supplies but to disarm thugs and stay until the job is largely finished. But Presi-dent George Bush has disparched U.S. forces only on American terms - a quickie operation under U.S. command, with forces empowered only to deliver food and medicine and to "defend themselves."

Although the Americans were to operate on their own and oot through the UN chain of command, Mr. Bush asked for permission to use the UN flag, Mr. Butros Ghali refused. Relations with the United States

have often proved so touchy that Mr. Butros Ghali prefers to talk about cases where Washington's role has not been so prominent. "We have many operations where we bave been able to act with force without a central American role," he said, as seagulls swooped through the fog past his windows, "and many where we operate with only marginal coopera-tion from the United States." He cited UN intervention in Cambodia, Angola and Mozambique.

Even in these instances, he ac-

koowledged. UN forces require American logistical su they hope that the United States will ride to the rescue in an emergency. "But," he said, "I can assure you that in the majority of disputes, the situation can be solved without the big deployment of forces" if the United Nacons intervenes early.

Mr. Butros Ghali then made a sad admission. He has suspended efforts to establish a standing UN military force. The opposition of the United States and other major powers, he said, remains too strong.
Instead he wants member nations

to "earmark certain forces" for UN use. He hopes that "at a minimum" the United States will provide logistical support under UN command. "ff this can be done, it will solve 60 or 70 percent of the problems" of deploying UN forces to trouble spots quickly and sustaining them. He also wants Washington seriously to eneourage regional organizations to act under UN sponsorship.
"Let us be very honest," he said,

punctuating his tough words with his trademark smile. "Just as the United States doesn't like others to take charge, other countries also don't like the United States to play a dominant role in the United Nacons."

The danger, he continued, is that the United Nations "will lose its credibility ... The image will come to be that the Uoited Nadons equals the United States, and then many oations will no longer accept the United Nations,

He then came to his punch line: "My message is that it is in the interest of the United States to preserve the idenoty and the minimum credihility of the United Nations. Otherwise, you must be prepared to be the policeman of the world - with all those advantages and disadvantages. The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Battle in Mexico NEW ORLEANS - According to a

telegram from Nuevo Laredo 150 outlaws attacked eighty Mexican cavalrymen, just to the north of that place, on Friday last. The bandits were repulsed, and ten of them are reported to have been killed and twelve wounded. The Government, through the efforts of the governor of Nuevo Leon, has received positive evidence implicating 200 prominent Mexicans living in Tamaulipas, and on the Texan frontier, in an alleged revolutionary movement.

1918: War at New Year

WASHINGTON - Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, said in his summary of the war: "The New Year finds the British dominating the plain of Flanders. A wide breach has been made in the enemy's main line of defence opposite Cambrai. The French, with their line intact, hold the key to the Laon region. Italy, aided by the Allies, is holding on firmly, while the enemy, after fighting in vain for six weeks, is preparing a new offensive. Although operations on the American front are limited, the presence of American troops increases the confidence in ultimate victory."

1943: Teacher Problems NEW YORK - [From our New

York edition:] Irked at statements by teachers' groups that more experienced leachers are needed in public schools, Mayor F. H. La Guardia informed the Board of Education that more than 1,000 teachers could be added to the teaching staffs if the board would take these three measures: I. Recall teachers now on sabbatical leave. 2. Retire physically unfit teachers. 3. Appoint substitules as permanent leachers to replace the physically unfit. "The parents of our children would then have an accurate picture," the Mayor said, "and this talk about not having enough teachers would soon evaporate."

The ZBM Solution: Get Rid of All Ballistic Missiles

WASHINGTON — The past week's breakthrough agree-ment in the strategic arms reductions talks does more than commit America and Russia to cut nuclear forces to 3,000 to 3,500 warheads each. It opens the way to an even more ambitious goal — a global ban on all ic missiles.

moderate Islamie states.

Zero ballistic missiles - or ZBM. to acronymphomaniacs — is the most effective way to reduce requirements for defenses to manageable proportions. And it is the most promising basis for a durable strategic consensus among Americans and internationally. Moreover, ZBM would be more feasible than the discriminatory regulations that now aim to deny missiles to some countries while reserv-

ing them for others.

Technically, a prohibition of testing and deployment of ballistic missiles would be far more verifiable than many limits on nuclear proliferation. Monitoring stations at missile production facilioes, as provided in both the Intermediate Nuclear Forces agreement and the START treaties can restrain the manufacture of missiles. Existing surveillance systems can reliably detect the flight tests essential to development and maintenance of missile capabilities. Evading a ban on ballistic missile testing would be practically impossible.

Enforcing ZBM requires careful monitoring of space exploration programs. A country intent on cheating might try to use space launches to advance missile development. This could be prevented by verifiable limits on rocket production, coupled with pre-launch inspection to confirm the nonmilitary character of payloads. In the past, governments fearing the loss of technical intelligence have blocked such inspections. Procedures already devised can conBy Alton Frye

firm the number of warheads deployed on missiles; scanning and radiographie techniques can determine the nature of payloads. Neither reveals the intimate design details that no government wants to share.

Strategically, getting rid of ballistic missiles would return military forces to the slower air-breathing techno-logies that prevailed in the 1950s. In a crisis, such systems enjoy the considerable virtues of being recallable after launch. They offer more time for diplomacy to work. The quest for siability has prompted Russia and America to reduce multiple warbead missiles; with the argument for "timeurgent" attacks undercut by the transformation of U.S.-Russian relations, there are few compelling reasons to retain any ballistie missiles.

There is a strong and understandable inclination in the U.S. Navy to keep ballistic missiles on submari They are the most survivable of U.S. ouclear retaliatory forces. Improvements in the accuracy of these missiles mean that they can now be targeted on hardened missile silos and command centers, as well as oo bomber bases.

But removing ballistic missiles from submarines would not mean sacrificing the usefulness of submarines; U.S. subs can still be armed with cruise missiles. (Cruise missiles fly through the atomsphere like planes raiber than ballistically through outer space.) In a strategic order based on post-Cold War premises, subs need not employ ballistic missiles to be a potent deterrent. ZBM would also transform the

debate over the Strategic Defense

Inioative. Cutting the number of of-

fensive missiles is a clear point of

agreement between partisans on

both sides of the SDI issue. Movement toward eliminating ballistie missiles would dramatically reduce the need for the extensive defenses favored hy SDf advocates.

For a ZBM treaty to be viable, its

sponsors will have to deal with the hard cases, namely China and North Korea. ft will be difficult to get these countries to give up their profits in ballistic missile sales. But a ZBM initiative would pose the essential question to every government: Would it be more secure by acquiring ballistic missiles for itself, or by denying them to its neighbors? It is not mere speculation to think that, given the power of a U.S.-Russian example, other countries would opt to join the ZBM regime. Recent breakthroughs in super-

brought matching steps by others: France abandoned its main prestrategic" missile program; Britain denuclearized its surface fleet; China, France and South Africa joined the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; Israel and others pledged to limit transfers of missile technology. Govern-ments should see that, while ballistic missiles are not the only problem for international security, they compound virtually all the others.

power arms control have already

Domestie American political considerations also weigh in this calculus. Apart from the economie savings from ending competition in ballistic missiles, ZBM could provide the core of a strategic consensus linking arms controllers with SDI proponents.

From negotiator Paul Nitze to arms control skeptic Richard Perle. from SDI advocate Gregory Canavan to SDI critics Jeremy Stone and Lora Lumpe (who urge a worldwide cam-paign for ZBM), all have seen advantages in working toward this goal.

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Reject Vote Result By Todd Shields Washington Past Service NAIROBI — The main opposition parties, collectively outpolling President Daniel arap Moi but losing the presidential race to him, said Friday that they would reject

results from Kenya's first multipar-ty elections in 26 years. The announcement, which claimed fraud and called for fresh elections, set the stage for a power struggle between Mr. Moi. his authority weakened by the election results, and an opposition that

claimed Friday to have united.
It rekindled concern that Kenya. once a model of stability, might face new violence as it tries to join other African countries in a transition to democracy. In an implicit admission of this, the three opposi-non leaders appealed Friday for

Mr. Moi. speaking later, raised similar fears, saying. "I have said many times they are pushing the country toward civil war."

Mr. Moi said the polls were fair. The president, who was gathering less than 40 percent of the vote in a system that permits victory with only a plurality, rejected the idea of a new election

TRAMPLE: Inquiry Ordered

(Continued from page 1)

in less than a year. In February, during the Lunar New Year, 24 Viernamese were burned alive during a riot at a refugee camp in the rural New Territories.

During festivities for the 1990 Lur ar New Year, a fatal boat accident occurred as sightseers watched a fireworks display in Hong Kong harbor. Since then, strict harbor regulations have been imposed for the festival,

Lan Kwai Fong has grown into one of Hong Kong's most popular entertainment districts, crowded every weekend with locals, expatriates and tourists.

Mr. Anderson said he and other shopkeepers tried to ease the crush by pulling people off the street.

The police and ambulance men, whose response was hindered by the chaos, tried to resuscitate vic-tims, some of whom had heart attacks or were suffocated in the

A police spokesman, Eric Lock-eyear, said officers believed the situation was under control because the crowd was smaller than for October's Halloween celebration.

"Because it was such a happy, festive occasion," Mr. Locke said, "the police were doing their best not to be heavy-handed, not to intercede, to allow people to enjoy themselves."

"Up until midnight the crowd was jocular, very jovial," he said. "Suddenly there was a surge and people were trampled. What had been a very festive mood suddenly turned into a tragic rush downhill."

Michael Sze, Hong Kong's secretary for constitutional affairs, said: There was no question of fighting or aggression. It was just too many people, and the road was slippery. (Reuters, AP)

A Low in Japan's Birthrate Rewers

TOKYO - Japan's birthrate and rate of population growth hit post-World War II lows in 1992. according to government estimates. with data through October indicating that population would grow hy only 359,000 in the year.

PERSONALS

"If they wanted a multiparty sys-tem, they should have been the first to accept the result," said Mr. Moi, who reluctantly embraced pluralism after years of domestic agnation and an international aid cut-

The opposition leaders, emboldened by having gained nearly twothirds of the presidential vote, said they would work to prevent Mr. Moi from assuming office.

"We are not going to recognize elections that are so rigged they are considered worthless," said Kenneth Matiba, the leading opposition candidate and a former cahinet minister who was held without trial after challenging Mr. Moi in

However, in an indication that their newfound alliance, reached only after months of bitter intramural criticism, might yet lack coherence, Mr. Matiha and the two other main opposition figures de-elined to divulge their tactics.

A major unanswered question was whether they and their followers would take up seats in the new Parliament, which was the object of separate voting from the presiden-

tial balloting.
The governing Kenya African
National Union, while retaining a majority in the chamber, suffered humiliating setbacks, with 15 cabinet ministers losing their seats. The opposition gathered more parlia-mentary votes overall than did the governing party. But its divisions left it in a minority position, albeit a strong one.

Some analysts had nevertheless hailed the opposition's prospective strength in a chamber that had been monopolized since 1969 by Mr. Moi's party.

With only partial results, opposition parties had captured more than 70 of the 188 seats at stake, seemingly promising a vigorous challenge to government policy in a society that long has functioned without legislative checks and bal-

"It's not a perfect situation, but it's definitely a good step forward toward democratization," said Wangari Masthai, an environmental and political activist.

Miss Maathai, a longtime oppo-nent of Mr. Moi's, expressed alarm at the development Friday.

She drew attention to what she called widespread dismay over the apparent victory of Mr. Moi and his party, saying, "The people are very angry and very disappointed."

She said a crisis could develop.



A CITY OFF LIMITS — An Israeli soldier preventing a Palestinian from entering Jerusalem on Friday. Israel, fearing a terrorist attack, declared Jerusalem off limits to West Bank Palestinians.

10 Deportees May Return Sunday

MARJ AZ ZOHOUR, Lebanon - The Internanonal Committee of the Red Cross said Friday it was seeking to arrange for 10 Palestinians wrongly expelled by Israel to return home Sunday.

They are among more than 400 deportees stranded in an icy tent camp between the Lebanese and Israeli armies. The others began their third week in exile.

Israel has said that 10 of the Palestinians were

expelled by mistake and would be allowed to return "Sunday is the target for getting the 10 deportees back home," said Bernard Pfefferle, the chief delegate of the Red Cross in Lebanon.

Israel and Lebanon have refused to allow food, medicine and water to reach the Palestinians through their lines. They have also barred the deportees from crossing into territory controlled by them.

Israel on Friday rejected a new Red Cross appeal to let humanitarian aid through its lines to the deportees, saying that it would not do so unless Lebanon agreed to do the same.

In a related development in New York, the United Nations Security Council was unable to agree Thursday on statements criticizing Iraq for blocking humanitarian aid to the Kurds and Israel for deporting the Palestinians.

The United States sought to dilute a draft statement expressing concern about the "inhuman circum-stances" faced by the Palestinians deportees.

In retaliation, nonaligned members of the council, particularly Morocco and Zimbabwe, objected to a tough statement on Iraq that the Western council members had drafted, diplomats said. Statements need agreement from all 15 council members, thereby giving any country informal veto power.

High Stakes for UN in Bosnia Butros Ghali Confronts Hecklers in Sarajero

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service SPLIT. Croatia - By rejecting insistent Bosnian demands that the United Nations either send soldiers to defend Sarajevo or let the Muslims there buy arms freely to do the job themselves. Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali has raised the stakes for his organization in its efforts to resolve the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Throughout a long and difficult day of constant heckling by residents of Sarajevo. Mr. Butros Ghali insisted again and again that negotiation and dialogue, not guns and fighting, were the only ways for-

"I believe 1993 will be the year of peace for Bosnia," he said repeat-

A success would clearly raise the secretary-general's prestige hugely, along with that of the United Na-tions. But it is equally clear that another failure would deliver a serious blow to the organization's reputation as a peacemaker at a time when, after a string of early post-Cold War successes, its powers seem to be slipping in several parts of the world.

The United Nations continues to do nothing about long civil wars in Sudan and Liberia, for instance. Angola is collapsing back into war and chaos. Mozamhique may follow. And the Khmer Rouge is still threatening efforts to rebuild Cam-

Yet, in insisting that patience and negotiation are the best way to deal with Sarajevo's horrors, Mr. Butros Ghali also stressed that Security Council members were simply not yet prepared to countenance any deeper outside military

involvement in the conflict. But this could change. The Security Council is steadily getting more interventionist in the way it handies other crises. And on Wednes-day even the British foreign secretary. Douglas Hurd, who strongly opposes military intervention in Bosnia, said that Serbian cruelty had "brought even those of us who hold that view to the point where we can imagine armed action to prevent a general Balkan war."

The secretary-general and his chief mediator, Cyrus R. Vance, think they have good reason to be optimistic about the chances of a negotiated solution eventually emerging from the peace talks opening on Saturday, despite past disappointments.

On the flight back from Sarajevo to Split on Thursday, Mr. Butros Ghali shrugged off the hostility directed at him.

"It's the risk of the job," he said. More important, he and Mr. Vance set out more clearly why they believed that the omens were favorable for a settlement of the civil war. Mr. Vance said that Serbs and Croats both acknowledged that they had more land than they needed, and were ready to trade, while Croatia wanted to get its Dalmatian tourist industry working

The proposal by Mr. Vance and his fellow mediator, Lord Owen, which would divide Bosnia-Herzegovina into nine autonomous, ethnically mixed regions, has been accepted as a basis of negotiation by all parties.

And whatever the horrors of the last nine months, the ethnic carnage that accompanied World War 11 did not stop Croats, Muslims and Serbs from returning to their villages when peace came and settling down next to one another.

The Muslims have not given up fighting, and some are reluctant to settle while their position on the ground is weak. They are getting more arms and making what seem to be preparations for a new offensive. Yet, the fighting has died down recently. No town of signifi-cance has changed hands since the fall of Jajoe to the Serbs in October.

As a result, Mr. Vance now protect Kurds and Shiites from agopes he can repeat his success of gression and to ensure that they hopes he can repeat his success of January when a military stalemate and the arrival of winter prompted Croats and Serbs to make peace in Croatia. It is shaky, but it holds. Mr. Butros Ghali told his critics on Thursday that the Security

NEWS ANALYSIS

Council would not send a peaceenforcement army to Bosnia just because it authorized American soldiers to enforce delivery of humanitarian supplies in Somalia. The chances of substantial casualties and involvement in a prolonged new war are far higher in the first case than in the second.

But another diplomatic failure and the continued battering of Sarajevo's residents might soon make Bosnia look like a suitable case for military action to ensure that people receive basic human needs. Cerainly, there are precedents.

Safe havens and air exclusion zones were introduced in Iraq to

received supplies. United Nations peacekeepers in Bosnia are already empowered to use force to make sure that relief supplies reach the needy, though they have not made

much use of this power as yet. When it authorized the United Nations to send troops to Somalia. the Security Council declared that a "human tragedy" of that magni-tude constituted "a threat to international peace and security" and was a legitimate object of council

The secretary-general is edging the same way, suggesting that heavily armed "peacekeeping units" be created to force partners to conflicts to respect cease-fire agreements.

This would mean another step toward the notion that the United Nations can go to war to ensure that people have the basics of life - something Mr. Butros Ghali's-Muslim critics in Sarajevo sold him

For Yeltsin, a Test Of His Leadership

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - The international debate over whether to intervene militarily in Bosnia-Herzegovina is shaping up as an important test of President Boris N. Yeltsin's ability to control Russian foreign

policy following a series of domestic political sethacks.

After forcing Mr. Yeltsin to dump his radical economics guru.

Yegor T. Gaidar, the conservative-dominated parliament is seeking to flex its muscles in foreign-policy matters that have traditionally been reserved for the president.

Earlier this month, it formally served notice that it expected Russia to use its veto in the United Nations Security Council to block Western military intervention in the former Yugoslavia. For the moment, Mr. Yeltsin appears to have no intention of

surrendering any of his foreign-policy prerogatives, By retaining the pro-Western Andrei V. Kozyrev as foreign minister, he has signaled that he is prepared for further battles with conservative legislators. But Russian analysts and Western diplomats believe that political opposition in Russia will at least complicate U.S. attempts to provide teeth for UN sanctions against Serbia.

"Much will depend on what kind of resolution the UN Security Council is asked to pass," said Yevgeni Amhartsumov, the chairman of the international affairs committee of the Russian parliament.

If it leads to an escalation of the war, he added, the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, will not support it and will demand that

Russia use its right of veto. That would mean a major disagreement hetween the president and the Supreme Soviet," he said. Long-standing historical and religious ties with Serhia and Montenegro, the two remaining republies in what is left of Yugoslavia, have

turned the Balkan war into an emotional issue for Russian national-

All three nations share the Orthodox religion and Cyrillic script, distinguishing them from Croats and Bosnian Muslims. Russia has traditionally regarded itself as the protector of the eastern Slavic nations, looking with particular favor on tiny Montenegro, which liked to boast that "together with Russia, we are 150 million strong," While most Russians have paid little attention to the Balkan conflict, nationalist organizations have sought to drum up support for the Serhian cause and have even sent several hundred volunteers

to fight alongside the Serbs. The Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, has had several meetings with delegations of Russian "patriots," which have been given

blanket coverage in the state-controlled Serbian media. Mr. Kozyrev drew attention to what he sees as the dangerous rise of Russian nationalism in a speech to a human-rights conference in Stockholm earlier this month, in which he briefly announced a major shift in Russian foreign policy. He stunned his fellow foreign ministers by denouncing Western "interference" in Yugoslavia and proclaiming theatrically that "the present government of Serbia can

count on the support of great Russia in its struggle."

The minister explained that the speech had been designed to shock Western public opinion out of the complacent view that Russia could be relied upon to go on supporting Western positions indefi-

The speech infuriated nationalists in the Supreme Soviet, who demanded a full-scale debate on foreign policy. Mr. Yeltsin's aides succeeded in heading off an immediate confrontation, but they were unable to prevent parliament from adopting a resolution calling for Russia to use its veto in the Security Council in the event of "armed interference" in Yugoslavia and to start "humanitarian deliveries" to

Scrbia and Montenegro.

Foreign Ministry spokesmen took note of the Supreme Soviet resolution, but described it as too "vaguely worded" to form a hasis for formulating policy. Russia abstained in a nonbinding vote in the UN General Assembly that recommended exempting the Muslimdominated government of rump Bosnia-Herzegovina from a general embargo on arms supplies to the region.

Timothy Healy, Jesuit Priest, Dies at 69 dent that the earlier criticism still cliff Manor. New York. He was rankled. Constance Carpenter, 87, an acrankled. By Frank J. Prial

New York Times Service

The Reverend Timothy S. Healy, 69, a Jesuit priest who straddled the religious and secular life in a career that included the presidency of Georgetown University and finally leadership of the New York Public Library, collapsed and died of heart attack Wednesday at Newark

Father Healy had also been vice chancellor of the City University of New York for academie affairs.

In 1969, when he accepted the City University post, he found it necessary to explain that he was not controlled by the Jesuits. "I am not under discipline to anyone," he said, "I am a priest and as long as I behave myself, I am free to do as I please."

His appointment to the library presidency in 1988 evoked criticism from some writers who questioned whether a priest could uphold the tenets of free speech. In an interview three months ago, it was evi-

"Anti-Catholicism is the one al-

lowable bigotry," he said. A native New Yorker who once had a summer job reshelving books at the main library on Fifth Avenue, Father Healy came from

Georgetown to succeed Vartan Gregorian as library president when Mr. Gregorian resigned to become the president of Brown University. He had been widely credited - by Father Healy, among others - with bringing the library from near-destitution to robust institutional health.

A man of considerable scholarship, Father Healy received his doctorate from Oxford for his work on the poetry of John Donne. During his 13 years as Georgetown's president he increased the school's endowment from \$38 million to nearly \$228 million.

Leonard Jacobson, 71, an architect who worked with I.M. Pei died of a heart attack Saturday in Briar-

execution of the East Wing of the ring performance opposite Yul National Gallery in Washington and the West Wing of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. For the last 10 years, much of his work was devoted to the modernization of the Louvre Museum in Paris. Chloethiel Woodard Smith, 82,

an architect and urban planner whose designs and ideas helped shape contemporary Washington, died of cancer Wednesday. Her firm designed a major portion of the residential and commercial construction in the urban renewal of Southwest Washington. William H. Oldendorf, 67, a med-

ical researcher whose work helped lead to the development of the CAT scan and magnetic resonance imaging, died of heart disease Dec. 14 in Los Angeles. He was a professor of neurology and psychiatry at the University of California, Los

Brynner in the Broadway produc-tion of "The King and I," died Saturday in New York after a stroke. She was cast as the ingenue lead in the Rodgers and Hart musical, "A Connecticut Yankee." In the 1930s, she appeared in numerous musicals in both New York and London

4 Beheaded in Saudi Arabia Rewers DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia

The Saudi authorities on Friday beheaded four men including two convicted Pakistani drug traffick-ers and a Yemeni found guilty of sexually abusing children, the Inte-rior Ministry said. A ministry statement, read on

Riyadh radio, said a Saudi was beheaded for murdering a fellow cin-



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A Major Player Moves to Christie's

ONDON - The Cold War may be over between the two superpowers but where the two superauction houses are concerned. confrontation has just gone one step further. It is oo longer a question of who gets the best art for sale, but who attracts the finest fighters — the experts.

On Monday, Christie's will announce that Hugues Joffre, who was Sotheby's star expert in Contemporary Art until he re-signed in June, is joining the company. In

SOUREN MELIKIAN

his position as "Senior Director, 20th-Century Pictures," the 34-year old Frenchman will play a far greater role than be did at Sotheby's. From now on, he is in charge of getting business around the world where all of the 20th-century masters are concerned, and not just "Contemporary Art."

His appointment is likely to herald some scrious rethinking of hitherto unchallenged automatical ways and the content of the

auction house categorization. "The Con-temporary Art label has become irrele-vant," Joffre said in an interview. "There is nothing contemporary about works execut-ed in the 1940s by an artist who may be dead now, whether he is Jackson Pollock, who died in 1956, or Nicolas de Staël, who took his own life in 1955."

This is not just a matter of art-historical accuracy. "Associating the living artists with the masters of a bygone era is oot the best way to present their work," Joffre said. Behind these remarks lies the concern to be more attractive to the vendor, in

other words, to step up business. Joffre's career suggests that he knows how to do it. After graduating from Grenoble University with a maîtrise degree in geography, the young man took Sotheby's fine arts course in 1981-82. He made such an impression on the then director of Impressionist and Modern Masters, Michael Strauss, that he was hired as a trainee cataloguer in the department at the end of the course. By 1983, he was in charge of Contemporary Art in London, which effectively meant organizing sales of Con-temporary Art from Europe at a time when the only contemporary art that mat-tered at auction was American art.

When Joffre put together his first sale in December 1983, his colleagues at Sotheby's more or less expected it to be a flop. Instead, Joffre, who conducted the auction in person, as he has done ever since, sold £657,800 worth of post-World War II European art. At that time Contemporary Art was sold on a yearly basis at Sotheby's London, but Joffre persuaded his bosses to let him organize another auction six months later. He doubled his December score, surprising all - few in the London auction world thought that Contemporary Art had



chael Strauss, who built up the fortunes of

Sotheby's in the field of Impressionist and

Modern Masters over the past three de-

cades, was removed from his twin position

as director of the Fine Arts division and

director of the Impressionist and Modern

Masters department. At one point, Strauss was merely a "senior expert."

This was a tremendous blunder concerning one of the great living experts in the field, whose connoisseurship has long won him international respect. Without

publicly acknowledging its faux pas, Soth-

chy's appears to have since partly amend-

ed the situation. But in the meantime,

Joffre - who had been hired by Strauss with the further backing, at the time, of another great Sotheby's expert, Marc Blondeau, who left Sotheby's five years

ago — decided he could not take it. Thwarted in his financial ambitions as

Whatever the rights and wrongs in the

divorce proceedings, Sotheby's may come to regret the move. This is the third time the

company has lost one of its key experts

well, Joffre slammed the door.

that pace. By 1986, the oumber of Contemporary Art sales at Sotheby's London had risen to five and by 1990 to 10.

Even in 1991, the year of the great art market crisis, Joffre conducted eight sales in London, Milan and Amsterdam. That same year he was promoted from department director, a position he had assumed in 1988, to senior director. There are few precedents, if any, to such a meteoric career in the auction world and definitely oone to the abrupt departure of such a high-level ex-pert, whose abilities were much praised within his own company, that is, until he announced his decision to leave.

Why did he? Joffre says that there was a widespread feeling within Sotheby's that the company was losing steam. "Too much time was spent oo internal politics, too little on doing business and seeing cli-ents," he said.

One of the consequences of the internal infighting had a traumatizing effect on Joffre, who has a strong, almost Boy Scout-ish sense of personal loyalty. Miwithin five years. Blondeau went first, then Im Lally, America's most brilliant Chinese art connoisseur on the auction scene, was virtually pushed out. And now, Joffre. The big difference is that whereas Christie's made no attempt to go after the first two departing experts, it jumped at Joffre. Indeed, Christie's went all out to make

the offer irresistible the minute his comract with Sotheby's released him on Dec. 9. Joffre makes oo secret that his financial position has "dramatically improved." An inside source has further revealed that Joffre will he part of a three-man team that has just been set up to oversee Christie's strategy regarding 19th- and 20th-century paint-ings. The other two are Christopher Burge, president of Christie's North America, who is, above all, a connoisseur in Impressio and Modern Masters, and James Roundell, senior director, 19th-Century Pictures.

All this points to a spectacular comeback All this points to a spectacular comeback of the experts to the upper echelons of the anction scene. The 1980s were the decade of the administrators and the financiers. Such an action group would have been controlled by the latter. When virtually everything sold, thanks to undiscriminating hordes of newcomers, auction houses attracted vendors not so much through their expertise as through carefully thought out financial packages offered to them. These could inchude a reduced or even a zero-commission charged to the vendor, a "guaranteed sale" (the auction house undertakes to pay a minimum agreed price to the vendor, whether or not his work of art sells), a loan on the expected amount at a low interest

Such techniques have proved costly. They have also lost much of their relevance with the traditional constituency of art lovers now back at center stage.

Joffre says that this is particularly true in the Contemporary Art field. When speculators with little knowledge of the art bought paintings like commodities, they felt at ease with financiers whose language they understood. Now the expert is once again the key man in negotiating the sale of a collection to be auctioned. In Joffre's words "the vendor wants to feel not only that the negotiator is knowledgeable about the art they are discussing but also that he likes it." The renewed importance of the experts has been demonstrated in the last few months by Sotheby's slipping behind Christie's in sales of Impressionist and Modern Masters. Professionals feel that the single most important factor is the temporary eclipse of Strauss. Looking further back, the loss of Blondeau did not help either since Blondeau had wide-ranging contacts in France, a major supply source. Joffre who, like Strauss and Blondeau, is French, also has all the desirable contacts. In the big art chess game, Sotheby's has

just lost a very significant piece.



Sickert portrait of "King George V and His Racing Manager."

'Great Novelist in Paint': Tribute to Walter Sickert

By John Russell New York Times Service

ONDON — This critic has waited a long time to see an exhibition of paintings hy Walter Richard Sickert (1860-1942) that would establish him once and for all as the ontstanding English painter of the first half of this

And here it is, at the Royal Academy in London, through Feb. 14, with the full range of his work on the wall, a richly documented catalogue, and a total of 133 paintings procured from all over and elucidated by two ranking authorities on Sickert, Wendy Baron and Richard Shooe.

It is a glorious affair, in which all hopes are fulfilled and no twist or turn of Sickert's long career is omitted. Nor is his love of mischief smothered or kept out of sight.

paint (and sometimes with pastels, as well). From 1887 onward he could do the London music halls in

their heyday.

Performers and public alike were Sickert's career is rendered to perfection, with echoes bere and there of Degas and Whistler, both of whom he had known. but with an additional and decisive something that was entirely his own.

He could do the great Cockney singers in Loodon — Marie Lloyd and Katie Law-rence among them — at the height of their fame. But when he was on the seacoast in Brighton during the summer of 1915 he went with equal relish every night for five weeks to see a second-rate Pierrot troupe that was performing on the beach to row upon row of

To their tribulations he brought an overflowing but not in the least sentimental bumanity. The waning daylight, the candy colors of the stage lighting and the undefeated routines that were given, night after night, for all they were worth - all were set down on the

He could do Venice, too, from 1903 ooward, in a way that was once again personal. His Venetian wom-en were like birds of paradise that were not too careful of their feathers, and when he painted them sprawled naked oo their beds he was marvelously frank and free, with oothing glossed over but no intention to

And then there was London. So far from being born Londoner, Sickert had lived in Munich uotil he was Of Danish descent on his father's side, and of English stock oo his mother's side, he was the com-

But he gave us an immortal account of life as it was lived in the seedy, rundown but never boring part of London that was centered in Camden Town and Mornington Crescent.

He could paint Londoners who were on the edge of criminality and prostitution, but he could also cross the town and paint the great American bluestockings who had chosen to live in Europe. He was friendly with Winstoo Churchill, whose future wife he had known well in Dieppe, and he was at home, and made much of, in all societies.

Virginia Woolf (no mean judge) ranked him as a great novelist in paint, and he was admired and

bought by some of the foremost French writers and painters of the day. During his years in Dieppe, just before 1914 and again after the end of World War I, he produced an all-seeing but affectionate account of what was then a cosmopolitan little town much fa-vored by French and English visitors.

He painted every corner and recess of Dieppe itself

its areaded harbor section, its ooble church, its
flamboyant statue of a great sea dog of days long past, its casino gambling room, and its far from luxurious cafe bar with its singers and dancers. Standing back-stage, he brought off a painting of one of those singers

From Dieppe he wrote to a friend that he really was making what he most wanted to make — "deliberately finished elaborate canvases carried out in paint suavely, as delicately and as nervously sharp as my drawings. Shall I have 20 years more just to show what I have been educating myself for?"

There is a great deal to see in the 133 paintings in the academy. Sickert could do just about anything that he wanted to with brushes and oil

As it turned out, he had 25 more years of work ahead of him. But it was during those years that he ruined his chances of a majestic,

unchallenged career in England. Instead of sticking to what had served him so well in London, in Venice, in Paris and in Dieppe, he tried, as it were, to crase his tracks. Instead of starting from drawings, he began to work from newsSCHOMIC SCENI

China First

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tographs and Victorian colored prints. Instead of the domestic formats that he had most often adopted, be began to paint from time to time on an enormous scale. He also on occasion used studio assistants

to achieve, as the Royal Academy catalogue puts it, "a depersonalized formula for producing paintings from the early stages of laying in a design to the final touches of color."

The pictures that resulted caused widespread and intense exasperation. Sickert had worked for many years to perfect a way of painting that was based in a great European tradition. (He had never thought much of Impressionism, preferring to work explicitly from drawings.) Mastery of nuance, inimitable handling of paint, truth to private feeling —all were fundamental to his art, together with a storytelling immediacy that he remembered from the humorous magazines to which his father had cootributed drawings in Munich.

There was something both perverse and brazen so it was said — about his apparent rejection of his past. But in life he had always delighted in disguises. Often they were so complete that even his friends did not recognize him. As a very young man he had acted in Shakespeare on the London stage, and in the 1930s he made the most in his work of what he recognized as ooe of the golden ages of English acting.

He also delighted in the high drama of actuality as it

was expressed in the news photograph. He responded to the personalities of Luigi Battistini and Conchita Supervia among singers and Sir Thomas Beecham among conductors. Outsize characters of all kinds amused him, as ever, and he also developed a way of exploiting the news photograph so as to draw from it a poignancy and a psychological acuteness that were not apparent to the oewspaper reader.

A capital example of this is the touching image of

King George V at the races with the equerry who managed his horses. The king's look of tender absorption makes this as telling, and as truthful, an image as any in the long canon of English royal portraiture.

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Hope Chests Designed To Survive

New York Times Service EW YORK -Some of the heftiest hope chests in history were made 300 years ago in western New England for well-to-do women. They are called Hadley chests, a term applied a century ago by the collector Henry Wood Erving to a richly carved example he bought in Hadley, Massachusetts. Ever since historians have used

the word Hadley to describe the wide-board oak chests and other boxy furniture decorated with a tulip-and-leaf motif. Other patterns appeared later on

Hadley furnishings, which were produced along the Connecticut River between 1690 and 1740. Sunflowers, hearts, pinwheels and undulating vines are all repre-sented in "Hadley Chests," an exhibition at Israel Sack, the Manhat-

tan gallery, through Jan. 23. The show then travels to the organizing museums: the Wadsworth Athene-um in Hartford (Feb. 7-April 4), and Memorial Hall in Deerfield, Massachusetts (May 1-Oct. 31).

Although chests and cabinets framed without nails or glue and using mostly mortise-and-tenon joinery were common in 17th-century England, experts say that Hadley chests are weightier and more exuberantly decorated than comparable examples from abroad.

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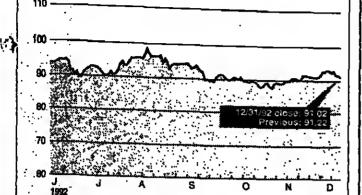
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Clinton's First Challenger? The Big Deficit Dragon

By Sylvia Nasar New York Times Service

EW YORK - Bill Clinton has picked his way through the political thicket and is on the verge of reclaiming Camelot. But to retain the loyalty of his subjects over the next four years, he will have to fight the dragon that has been breathing fire on his predecessors: the \$300 billion federal

The challenge looks more and more daunting, as Mr. Clinton emphasized at the Little Rock economic teach in two weeks ago.

The administration

will have to find \$100

The Congressional Budget Office has reassessed long-term deficit prospects three times since the last attempt to deal with the monster, the October

Cross Rates

1990 budget deal. Each time, the billion more in cuts results looked more threatening. and tax increases. The latest estimates, published in August but apparently ignored by Mr. Clinton until re-

cently, set off what Time magazine called the "first political crisis" of the Clinton presidency by implying that the new administration would have to find \$100 billion more in cuts and tax increases than the president-elect had planned on. That figure is three times what Washington now spends on education and nearly as much as the cost of Medicaid, the health care program for the poor.

Mr. Clinton and his advisors belatedly used the bad news from the budget office at the Little Rock conclave to broach the idea of

imposing unpopular gas and benefit taxes, stretching deficit goals out over the entire decade and shielding some new spending programs by nicking them into a so-called capital budget and therefore effectively removing them from deficit calculations.

Back in the winter of 1991, budget analysts were confident that economic recovery and the budget compromise would all but eliminate the deficit in a few years. Last spring, when Mr. Clinton and his team drafted their ambitious economic program, the stilloptimistic Congressional Budget Office predicted that a recovering economy and the 1990 budget pact would slash the deficit to less than \$160 billion by 1996. This permitted the Clinton campaign to assert that the deficit could be tamed without inflicting much pain

on the middle class. The budget office now sees a deficit of nearly \$300 billion in

See DEFICIT, Page 8

Ukraine Reformer Dodges Pitfalls

By Chrystia Freeland Washington Post Service

K1EV - In the corridors of Kiev's intimidating, granite cabinet building, Leonid Kuchma, Ukraine's new prime minister, is turning his tough personality and an authority gained as head of a big missile factory to the construction of a market economy.

Just at the moment when economic reform seems to be faltering in Russia, Ukraine, under Mr. Kuchma, is about to launch its first effort to move into the free market. A lough economic program that is being hammered out by a group of Ukrainian economists is to be unveiled in the next few weeks.

Mr. Kuchma made his name during a 30year tenure at luzhmash, the missile factory that Nikita Khrushchev had in mind when he warned the West that the Soviet Union could churn out rockets like sausages.

Since becoming prime minister in October, Mr. Kuchma has already used his extensive authority to push through market-oriented decisions. These include a near-doubling of the central bank's discount rate, a cut in social welfare payments and a law forbidding the government to finance the budget deficit by printing money as it did this year, pushing the deficit to a devastating 44 percent of gross national product.

Mr. Kuchma is emphatic that his program will differ from the "big bang" with which

Russia's recently ousted prime minister. Ye-gor T. Gaidar, launched his reforms nearly a year ago. As a product of one of the mightiest military enterprises in the former Soviet Union, Mr. Kuchma differs from the young, Westernized intellectuals who pioneered reforms in Eastern Europe and Russia, and he says his program will have a distinctly new

Like Mr. Gaidar and the East European reformers, Mr. Kuchma plans to implement a

Leonid Kuchma intends to avoid Gaidar's fate by restructuring industry, not just monetary policies.

package of belt-tightening stabilization measures to bring inflation down. He wants to reduce the figure from 30 percent a month to between 5 and 6 percent a month by the end

However, Mr. Kuchma believes that in tan-dem with economic stabilization the government must guide a painstaking restructuring of the Ukrainian economy, which is based largely

on huge factories for military products.

You can suppress inflation and so forth

by changing monetary policies, Mr. Kuchma said, "but if the economy does not begin to work from below, if the enterprises do not begin to work, then that will never yield any real results. This is basically what happened in Russia."

In practice, Mr. Kuchma's emphasis on restructuring means an effort to spur privatization — which has made little headway in Ukraine - combined with a tough government-imposed reorientation of the state sector. To speed privatization, Mr. Kuchma's government is drafting a decree that would turn a portion of Ukraine's rich agricultural lands over to private owners, and Mr. Kuchma has said be will disband collective farms by spring planuing time. The government also is conducting a review of the accounts of state enterprises, whose economic status has been obscured by their practice of lending money to each another to balance their books.

For those enterprises that do not fit Mr. Kuchma's oew policies, the prime minister has a draconian solution - fire the management and auction off the factory.

The big question is whether Mr. Kuchma. now riding a wave of popular support, will have the muscle to push through his reforms once austerity measures begin to bite in the new year. Mr. Kuchma said he has no illu-

See KUCHMA, Page 8

Japan Party Set To Lobby Harder On U.S. Trade

By Stuart Auerbach Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party, fearful that the U.S. government will take a tough stance against Japan on trade matters once Bill Clinton assumes the presidency, plans to open its own lobbying office in Washing-ton, a leading Japanese newspaper has reported in Tokyo.

The party, which has controlled the Japanese government for almost 40 years, will be the only governing political party from any country to have its own lobbying operation in Washington separate from the relevant embassy. It reportedly is acting despite Foreign Ministry advice not to set up a lobbying operation because of the risk of backlash in Washington.

lo the past, the Liberal Democrats have hired American lobby-

There was little reaction to the package

since it was announced on New Year's Eve, a

day when most of the country has left for the

beach to mark the beginning of summer. But

Mr. Franco's popularity has soared in recent days, and he is certain to have a honeymoon

period in which people will be receptive to

The government announced that it would

bonor all external debt obligations to inter-

International Monetary Fund, as well as all

obligations to international commercial

procity," implying that Brazil would demand more flexibility in meeting the fund's budget

Fundamental to the plan will be an at-

tempt to give a quick lift to the economy.

During the two-year recession, real income

six months. He added that another \$800

million would be spent on building ocw low-

such economie planning.

and inflation targets.

has fallen by 10 percent.

meetings with high administration officials and opinion makers.

Japan's Asahi Shimbun reported Thursday that the aim of the party's lobbying office would be to establish contacts with Clinton officials, many of whom are unknown to Japanese policymakers. and to collect information on the oew administration's policies.

After 12 years of friendly ties with the Reagan and Bush administrations, Japanese officials are coo-cerned that President-elect Clinton's trade and economic policies will burt its interests, especially as its trade surplus with the United States grows and its automobile and electronic companies are falling short of fulfilling past promises to buy more American semiconductors, autn parts and cars.

The Japanese officials are fearful of efforts to collect more taxes from Japanese companies operating in the United States, a Clinton campaign pledge; of antitrust action against Japanese business practices. that hurt their American compeutors, and of stronger efforts to open Japan's markets.

They are going to pressure us even further to open our domesuc market," a Japanese commentator. Kazuki Hidaka, said of Mr. Clinton's team. "They will make things tough for us."

A veteran correspondent in Washington for NHK television. Mr. Hidaka is now a fellow at the Indianapolis-based Hndson Institute for public policy. He spoke at a recent closed-door meeting of Japnational lending organizations, such as the anese business executives in Tokyo, and has confirmed the accuracy of a transcript of the speech. banks. But it added that the agreements with the IMF would have to be based on "reci-

Mr. Hidaka told the executives that Japan already wields great lobbying power in Washington. "We have more power over Congress; than Germany does," he said.

But Mr. Clinton campaigned against the influence of foreign lobbyists, and Congress is considering Labor Minister Walter Bareli said tighter registration rules for lobby-Wednesday that the government planned a ists who work for foreign interests. \$1.5 billion spending program to repair roads throughout the country over the next

These concerns led Japan's Forcign Ministry to advise the Liberal Democrats against setting up their own lobbying operation in Wash-ington, Asahi Shimbun reported.

ists to accompany party officials Brazil's New Chief Pulls Back From Open Market

By Nathaniel C. Nash

New York Times Service BRASILIA - Brazil's new president, Itamar Franco, has unveiled an economic program that is likely to slow the country's move toward open, deregulated markets and an economy based on a low inflation rate.

Concern for Brazil's 60 million desperately poor by Mr. Franco, who assumed office last week after corruption charges forced the resignation of Fernando Collor de Mello, was prominent in the economie program.

Mr. Franco's planning minister outlined a program to reporters that would pay government workers more, double and possibly quadruple the minimum wage and create 4 million new jobs over the next two years, in part by government-financed projects. The fight against inflation, which has been

1.500 percent a year, was clearly given a second priority by Paulo Haddad, planning minister and acting economy minister.
"We are aiming for selective economic development that will generate 2 million jobs a year without forgetting to fight inflation." said Mr. Haddad, a former economics professor who came to the Planning Ministry in October when Mr. Franco was made acting

president. "But the clear priority is to better the standard of living."

By John Markoff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK —Stung by critical press accounts of the most difficult business year in its history.

IBM is running advertisements that try to commu-

micate directly to its customers the company's self-

image as a leaner, more responsive computer giant.

But the decision to try to shore up the company's

image in the midst of its greatest crisis has been

ers, who say the ad campaign doesn't address the company's fundamental problems.

In a campaign that began over the New Year's holiday weekend, International Business Machines

Corp. is running a two-page advertisement that tries to answer the question, "What's really going

The ad campaign follows a grim announcement on Dec. 15 that IBM will probably report its biggest loss in history for 1992, will scale back employment

by 25,000 in 1993 and will trim \$1 billion from both

development and overhead spending.

The bleak forecast proved a catastrophe for shareholders, whose boldings lost more than \$6 billioo in market value as IBM's stock plunged \$11

in the two days after the announcement. The stock

was the most active on the New York Stock Ex-

change oo Thursday, rising 25 cents to close at

The ad campaign was prepared by Wells Rich Greene BDDP, the New York agency that handles image advertising for the company, which is based in Armonk, New York. The campaign does not refer directly to the year's troubles, but instead

stresses the year's few bright spots.

The ad begins: "We would like to put some

Eurocurrency Deposits

3434 848W

34-3%

months 312-3%

8% 8%

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Dec. 30/Dec.31

Cs Pession 1985*

ted skeptically by some long-time IBM-watch-

Although Mr. Haddad said that other ele-ments of the program would include reduc-ing government deficits, mainly through privatizations improved tax collections and a oew taxes on businesses, and giving the central bank more autocomy over decisions involving the money supply, the message was that growth would be the top priority.

The plan appeared to place Brazil on a different economic path than the one being followed in most other Latin American

In the past three years, governments in the region have adopted new economic programs based on slashing state spending, reducing government work forces, opening markets, freeing trade, balancing budgets and controlling inflation.

Many economists argue that although countries can learn to live with high inflation rates by indexing wages and prices, the very running about 25 percent a month, or almost poor are hit hardest by constantly rising prices, while the rich and middle class tend to find ways to offset most of inflation's effects. The new economic policies in Latin Amer-

ica appear to have produced positive results. The region as a whole has shown economic growth between 2 percent and 3 percent in each of the last two years.

past few weeks."

perspective on events that have occurred over the

The advertisement consists of a page of text and

the IBM logo, and it emphasizes the company's accomplishments this year. It states that IBM has

been reshaping itself for several years, shifting the

balance of its business from hardware to software

and services. It also notes that such a "bold plan"

sometimes requires pain and sacrifice.

But a typical reaction of some skeptics to all this

came from Robert Djurdjevic, president of Annex

Research, a Phoenix-based consulting firm. "If the

IBM board thinks they can PR themselves out of

the downward spiral the company is in, then they're going to be in for a rude surprise," be said.

In addition to its print advertising campaign

IBM has two oew television spots. The ads, which

will focus on IBM's service business and its global reach, were being shown first during three college football bowl games on New Year's Day.

Advertising campaigns that address corporate

problems or try "spin control" in the aftermath of

news reports that corporate executives perceive as negative have become increasingly common in the last decade, taking their place as a marketing

strategy alongside ads that burnish a company's

image or sell its products.

IBM's advertisements appear to reflect the sensitivity of the company's top managers to reports suggesting that the company's vaunted technology

"To be more competitive, we have had to close facilities and reduce staff throughout the compa-

ny," the ad states. "These actions will in nn way,

however, affect the core research and development

The Associated Press

could gradually increase by \$2 a

barrel if members of the Organiza-

tion of Petroleum Exporting Coun-

tries abide by their new production

accord, Qatar's oil minister was

quoted as saying Friday, the day

mad al Attivah, estimated that de-

mand for OPEC crude oil in the

first quarter of the year would be

The cartel has set an aggregate production ceiling of 24.9 million

barrels per day for January through

Mr. Attiyah said: "It is therefore

expected that if OPEC adheres to the latest agreement, to which all

members have affirmed commit-

ment, then the trend for a gradual

increase in oil prices will set in to

reach reasonable levels, with an in-

crease in current world prices that

The minister included in the ceil-

ing figure the 318,000 barrels a day

produced by Ecuador. That coun-

try pulled out of OPEC as the min-

may reach \$2 dollars a barrel."

25.3 million barrels a day.

March.

the agreement came into effect. The minister, Abdullah bin Ha-

DOHA, Quar - Oil prices

storehouse has lost some of its effectiveness.

our customers have told us is important."

Yes

3-23-

34-34

17-12V2 3 %-3 %-

legs; Zurich and New York opening and clos-

1074-1074

ECU

1019-1014

IBM's Woes, 'In Perspective'

Ad Campaign Purveys a Brighter Image

that for a period of time many workers are the return to state protection of industry and displaced and countries need an inflow of more closed markets. foreign investments to stimulate jobs. This tests the political popularity of government leaders and their commitment to such strict economic policies.

Brazil's departure from this model reflects a desire on the part of Mr. Franco to disassociate himself from the free-market economic adjustment policies of Mr. Collor, who early in his administration tried to curb inflation by impounding most bank accounts and freezing prices.

The official unemployment rate is 15.5 percent, but actual unemployment and underemployment affects more than balf the The society bas suffered with wage and

price freezes, confiscated bank accounts and the bubble of hope has been burst," said Mr. Haddad, referring to some of Mr. Collor's policies. The society is tired of unsuccessful economic plans."

He added that the Franco government would be pleased if it was able to bring inflation down to a rate of between 2 percent and 4 percent a mouth, or an annual rate of

Most of the economic package had been The problems that many say come with anticipated by Brazilian economists before such tough economie adjustment policies is its release. Still, many worried that it marked

Japan Wins Round In Flat Screen Fight

income housing.

By Daniel Southerland and Stuart Auerbach Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — A federal

court decision in a trade battle over imported Japanese computer display screens represents an interim victory for U.S. computer makers. In its ruling this week, the U.S. Court of International Trade sided with the computer makers, who dopend oo Japanese suppliers of the thin electronic screens. The ruling went against U.S. makers of the screens, who had won protective duties against the Japanese even though most of the American companies are not yet making commer-cially viable products.

The screens are expected to be crucial components for future laptop computers, weapons systems and high-definition television sets.

based on a misreading of the law. The court's decision on Tuesday

The court sent the matter back to the International Trade Commission, an independent U.S. agency, saying the commission's earlier ruling on the controversial subject was

fell short of a final victory for the computer makers because more rulings are expected both from the ITC and the Commerce Department. In the meantime, the duties will remain in place.

Qatar Hopes for \$2 Rise in Oil Price

ings in November in Vienna.

credibility of OPEC."

Quoting the oil minister's re-marks, the Qatar News Agency

said that the first week of the new

year would be the "real test of the

At issue are import tariffs as high as 62.7 percent on Japanese display screens that the Commerce Department imposed in September 1991. The ITC had ruled then that U.S. producers of all types of flat panel displays were injured by Japanese companies selling the screens in the United States at prices sharply below what it cost to make them.

The duties had been sought by a group of fledgling U.S. producers of the electronic screens. With one exception, however, these companies have yet to produce commercially viable products. And that company, Optical Imag-

ing Systems, has broken ranks with the companies that filed the original dumping suit. Optical Imaging asked the department last month to halt the anti-dumping tariffs.

Such computer makers as International Business Machines Corp.
Apple Computer Inc. and Compaq Computer Corp. argued that the tariffs would drive up the price of U.S. computers and force them to

move some production overseas. "We're pleased with the court's decision," said Joseph Tasker Jr.,

director of federal regulatory affairs for Compaq, after the ruling. "We believed that the ITC made the wrong decision, and we think the court's decision confirms that."

recent months, after they had al-

most hit the \$21 dollar-a-barrel lev-

Brent Blend, the international

el the cartel has sought.

Major Sees Recovery In Britain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Prime Minister John Major said Friday that Britain would see steady, if uospectacular, recovery from recession this year after a "miscrable" 1992.

"Recovery, t think, will be

ctear this year," Mr. Major told BBC radio. "t don't predict a sudden, bounding, buge recovery. What t want is a sound, steady, stable recovery that we can build on in the years ahead." He reaffirmed that be had

no plans to dismiss the muchcriticized chancellor of the Exchequer, Normao Lamoot. who presided over record unemployment and bankruptcies and a currency crisis in 1992. For his part, Mr. Lamont told the Times newspaper that he expected 1993 to be "much better" for the economy than last year, and that "recent evidence" on the economy had

been "encouraging."
He pointed to "very good" car sales for December, reports of strong retail sales and improving business confidence.

There is every reason to believe that 1993 will be much better than 1992." Mr. Lamont said. "I would oot be surprised if trends in the British economy were better than in some of our European competitors,

Meanwhile, two major business groups, the Confedera-tion of British Industry and the British Chambers of Commerce, also gave upbeat pre-dictions for the new year in messages to their members.

(Reuters, AFP, UPI)

ber states led to a glut on the world barrel for February delivery. ADVERTISEMENT

isterial council wound up its meet- oil market that sent prices sliding in

redibility of OPEC."

Overproduction by OPEC memin London on Thursday to \$18.29 a

The undersigned announces that as from

Spuistrual 172, Amsterdam, div. epono. 41 of the CDR's Marks & Spencer ple, will be payable with DIL 3,44 per CDR, repr. 25 shares (re final dividend for the year ended 3L03,1992 of 5p per share), Tax-credit Pat. 0,413 - Dfls. 1,14 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit

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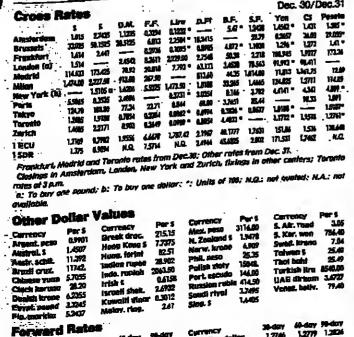
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, 29 December, 1992.

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3.00 3.00 Bank base rate

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3.01 3.55 I-month interbenk

3.02 3.55 I-month interbenk

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694-6%

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5 94-5 %

Wall Street Posts A 2d Winning Year

By Tom Petruno Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK - Wall Street closed the books on a second straight winning year as 1992 ended as it began - riding a boom in small-company stocks.

But many analysts warned that the "Clinton rally" of recent months had stretched too far and

N.Y. Stocks

that stocks were vulnerable to a pullback.

"We're getting too confident, too exuberant," said Richard McCabe, manager of market analysis at Merrill Lyneb & Co. "Between here and the next two or three weeks, I'd be trying to take some money off the

The Dow Jones industrial average closed Thursday at 3,301.11, down 19.99 points for the day, but up 132.28 points, or 4.2 percent, for the year.

Yet the Dow, which jumped 20.3 percent in 1991, was more of a footnote than a benchmark in 1992, depressed by such deeply troubled stocks as IBM and General Motors. At year's end, the Dow was off 3.3 percent from its all-time high of 3,4(3.21, set June 1.

Wary of aging blue chips but still desperate for better alternatives to 3 percent money-market returns, investors turned to stocks of small and medium-sized companies and were well-rewarded.

The Nasdaq composite index of 4,000 mostly small stocks jumped 5.10 points Thursday to end 1992 at a record 676.95. For the year, the Nasdaq posted a 15.5 percent rise after surging 56.8 percent in 1991. The Standard & Poor's mid-cap

index, which covers 400 companies considered midrange in size, leaped 9.3 percent in 1992, to finish at 160.56, double the 4.5 percent re-turn of the S&P 500 index, which ended at 435.71.

Among other smaller-company stock indexes, only the American Stock Exchange market value in-dex disappointed. Up just 1.1 per-cent for the year, at 399.23, it was held back by the poor performance of many energy and mineral stocks. Overall investor optimism, how-

ever. has now reaebed giddy beights, analysts said. The American Association of Individual Investors' weekly poli of members shows 60 percent to be bullish, a level that usually heralds a nearterm peak in stocks.

Dollar Heads Into '93 With Bright Outlook

NEW YORK - The dollar closed out 1992 on an upbeat note amid traders' expectations that its fortunes would be bright in the new year as the U.S. economy continues

Also favoring the dollar was the belief that the recession in Germany would prompt the Bundesbank

Foreign Exchange

to cut its high ioterest rates sooner rather than later, taking the shine off the Deutsche mark.

German rates are more than 5 percentage points higher than those in the United States.

up from 1.6163 at the elose Wednesday, and at 124.83 yen, up The U.S. unit also rose to 1,4665

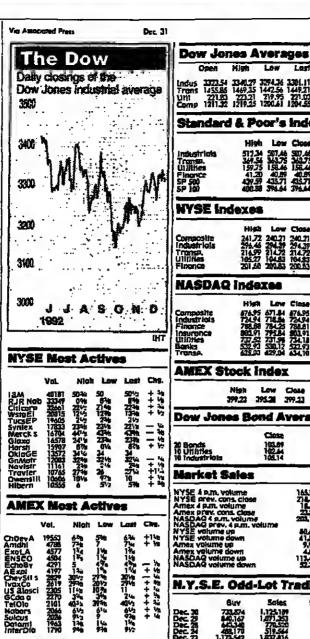
the dollar finished at 1.6206 DM.

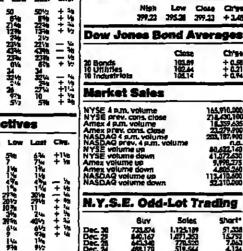
Swiss francs, from 1,4650, and to 5.5275 French francs, from 5.5125. The pound ended at \$1.5105. af-

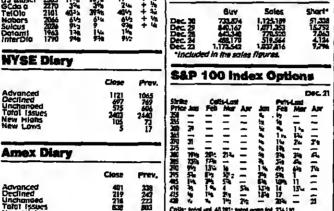
Regarding the U.S. currency's near-term prospects, Karen Kluge, a corporate adviser at Credit Suisse said: "I think we'll get a nice dollar rally. People want to build up their dollar portfolios at the beginning of the year."

She said she believed that once percentage points higher than those in the United States.

In very light trading Thursday, the dollar advanced beyond its recent high of 1.6235 DM, it would bound rapidly toward 1.6875 DM.







Bucto Bech Dects Dech **NASDAQ Diary**

- 500 - 500

EUROPEAN FUTURES High Low Prev. Close 3340.77 3394.36 3396.11 — 19.99 1449.35 1442.56 1449.21 — 1.05 273.21 219.95 221.02 — 1.06 1219.25 1200.41 1204.55 — 6.61 Food SUGAR (POX) U.S. Dollurs per metric ton-lots of 50 tens Mary 182,00 187,50 N.T., N.T. 182,00 187,50 Mary 182,80 192,00 N.T. N.T. 182,00 192,00 Auto 189,50 191,50 N.T. N.T. 189,00 191,00 Oct 189,00 191,50 N.T. N.T. 189,00 191,00 Dec 189,00 191,00 N.T. N.T. 197,00 191,00 Mary 190,50 191,00 N.T. N.T. 192,00 191,00 Est. Solen 8. Mary 185.00 187.50 M May 182.06 190.00 M Aug 187.00 191.50 N Oct 189.00 191.50 N Dec 189.00 191.50 M Mer 190.50 194.00 N Est. Salen 8 COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ben-495 685 673 709 761 744 724 715 730 746 755 728 745 761 770 N.T. N.T. 805 N.T. N.T. 822 High Low Close Chips COFFEE (FOX) 1.001 1002 1,004 1,016 1,012 1,004 1,016 1,012 1,004 1,016 1,012 1,016 1,017 1 Lew Cinse Chipe 671.94 876.95 + 5.70 718.96 724.94 + 4.65 784.25 738.91 + 1.05 791.94 891.91 + 7.57 731.96 734.19 + 1.71 530.12 527.97 + 1.71 429.04 434.10 + 4.89 Est. Soles 1,501. Metals 975.00 9720.00 5835.00 5845.00 5770.00 5780.00 5700.00 5710.00

Mergers

Pick Up In U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK -- Merger ac-

tivity in the United States ac-

celerated in the final quarter

Thursday that there were 1,377 deals valued at a combined S36.9 billion in the

fourth quarter. It was the high-

est level in more than a year.

and up 27 percent from the 1,355 deals that carried a price

tag of \$28.4 billion in the pre-

For the year, volume totaled S123.9 billion in 5.353 deals.

compared with 5,128 deals worth \$137.3 billion in 1991.

The leading investment

banks ranked by the dollar val-ue of merger deals completed were First Boston, with 137 deals valued at \$39.2 billion:

Goldman, Sachs, 121 deals at

S34.4 billion, and Morgan

Stanley, 84 deals at \$27.5 bil-

Overseas, however, merger

activity was on the decline. Global merger volume totaled \$296.8 billion.

In a separate report, Securi-ules Data said lower interest rates and a solid U.S. stock

market enabled underwriters

to raise a record of more than

\$851 billion in debt and equity

in the United States and more

Merrill Lynch continued its

than SI trillion worldwide.

Brothers at \$99.9 billion.

issues. Deutsche Bank led the

pack with \$22.1 billion, fol-

lowed by Credit Suisse First

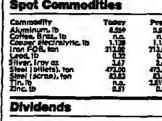
Boston and parent Credit

Suisse at \$17.4 billion and No-

(AP, Remers, Bloomberg)

vious quarter.





3

A

Per Amt Pay Rec DISTRIBUTION Oreyfus Sht-Term Drevius Sht-Int That Fund Inc ZweigsT GovtSecA ZweigsT GovtSecA - #4 12-71 12-79 - #4 12-51 12-27 - #7 12-51 12-27 - #7 12-51 12-51 - #4 #7 1-11 12-51 REVERSE STOCK SPLIT Amerailo Inc I-for-to

leadership in U.S. financing, raising \$140 billion. It was fol-lowed by Goldman, Sachs at \$104.4 billion and Lehman ANB COTE 2-for-1 USUAL In underwriting of Euro-bonds and international equity mura Securities at \$17.3 billion.

New Signs of an Improved Outlook

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — First-time elaims for unemployment benefits tumbled 28,000 in the most recent four-week reporting gened. Labor Department figures indicated. The average reporting ceriod. Labor Department rigures inforated. The average number of claims for the period fell to the lowest level since late 1989.

A separate report Thursday showed that new orders for factory goods fell 0.9 percent in November. But the data left analysts unruffled, since figures published earlier on durable goods indicated that there was a big drop in aircraft orders, which tend to move erratically. Excluding

transportation equipment, factory orders climbed 0.5 percent. Meanwhile, a report by the National Association of Purchasing Management showed strength in orders for new business, import orders, export orders and production as the manufacturing sector grew in December for the third straight month. The group's index rose to 55.9 percent last month, up from 55 in November.

Slower Rise Expected for Auto Output

of 1992 although the dollar DETROIT (AFP) — U.S. automobile production, including light trucks, will rise 8.6 percent in 1993 to 10.28 million units, two industry volume of deals declined 10 percent for the year, according to new statistics. publications predicted. Securities Data Corp. said

The 1993 production forecast released Thursday by Ward's Automotive Reports and DRI McGraw-Hill calls for lesser growth, however, than

the estimated 9.7 percent increase in output in 1992.

Foreign automobile makers U.S. plants are expected to produce 1.98 million vehicles next year, 17.4 percent more than in 1992. General Motors Corp.. Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. are expected to increase production to 8.29 million units. 6.7 percent over 1992.

Local Content Hurt Zenith in Contract

AUSTIN, Texas (NYT) — An administrative judge disclosed that she had ordered the U.S. Air Force to terminate a \$740 million contract with Zenith Data Systems Corp. for desktop computers because the French-owned computer company had failed to comply with a 1979 trade act. Judge Catherine B. Hyatt of the General Services Administration's Board of Contract Appeals, who made ber decision Dec. 23, said Wednesday that the computer monitors contained foreign-made compogents that were not "substantially transformed," as required by law. when assembled in the United States.

Tom Buehsbaum, a Zenith Data vice president, said the company, part of Groupe Bull, would appeal the ruling.

Settlement Brightens 3M's Prospects

ST. PAUL. Minnesota (Bloomberg) — Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, said it would post a fourth-quarter gain of \$9 million after the settlement of a lawsuit with Johnson & Johnson and restructuring charges.

3M will receive \$129 million from Johnson & Johnson for infringing on the company's patented orthopedie casting materials. The gain from the settlement will be offset by a \$115 million pretax ebarge to cover the consolidation of manufacturing and the write-down of assets.

Reign of TWA Chief Drawing to Close

WILMINGTON, Delaware (AP) - Carl C, leahn, the chairman of Trans World Airlines, could resign as early as this coming week now that a major hurdle has been cleared to give TWA's creditors and unions

A judge approved an agreement Wednesday between Mr. Icahn and one of TWA's biggest ereditors. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp., that ends a dispute over underfunded pension plans. This was last major obstacle to TWA's bankruptcy reorganization. Mr. leahn is to relinquish ownership of the airline once the settlement is finalized.

Matsushita to Pay U.S. \$1.8 Million

WASHINGTON (AP) - Matsushita Electric Corp. of America will pay \$1.8 million to settle claims that Panasonie overcharged the government for the putchase of experiters and copiers, the Justice Department said. It alleged that Panasonic Communications & Systems Co., an unincorporated division of Matsushita Electric, failed to disclose some pricing data in negotiating contracts with the General Services Administration.

Market Guide

DEFICIT: The Untamed Monster Looms as Clinton's First Challenger

(Continued from first finance page) cobble together a broad coalition or the prime minister describes his Debt Pact Denounced

to back his reforms. On top of his turning point — a visit to Italy m

existing power to rule the economy 1989 that was his first encounter

(Continued from first finance page)

1997, about the same as last year's and about 4 percent of gross domestic product, but heading higher. That would mean that the deficit would be gobbling up about as much as American households save in a given year.

What is making this monster look so much more threatening now than it did two years ago, a year ago, six months ago?

Three things, the first of which is transitory. Delays in the savings and loan cleanup are pushing spending that would bave taken place this year or next into the mid-1990s. The second, no surprise, is the explosive growth of mandatory spending on bealth benefits as treatments get costlier and more

sions that he will maintain the sup-

port of the factory bosses, who bad

backed one of their own for prime

"In Ukraine, we have directors

who still live in yesterday's condi-

tions, those who live in today's con-

ditions and those who are already

living tomorrow." Mr. Kuchma

and more older Americans need

The third, less obvious, factor is the congressional agency's expectation that the economy is capable only of very slow growth over the long run, just 2 percent a year. The budget office has been getting gloomier about growth prospects, and since the budget deal it has lowered its five-year forecast by about half a percentage point a

That has a significant effect on the deficit, because the lower economic growth is, the slower the growth of business profits, investor returns and workers' wages. Slower growth also tends to make more people eligible for government

by decree until May 1, he is lobby-

ing Ukraine's political parties and trade unions to achieve a "social

compact" that would place a mora-

torium on strikes and political

To those who express surprise at

forecasts have erred on the side of optimism. But in this case, there is a chance that the numbers are too bearish. In settling on 2 percent as the economy's growth potential. the office assumes that the work force will grow about I percent a

year. It also assumes that output

per worker will grow just under 1 percent. There is a possibility that prothe long run. Productivity growth has been strong recently, and some real, the deficit projections may be

"To be bonest, I was afraid, be-

cause I was from this military,

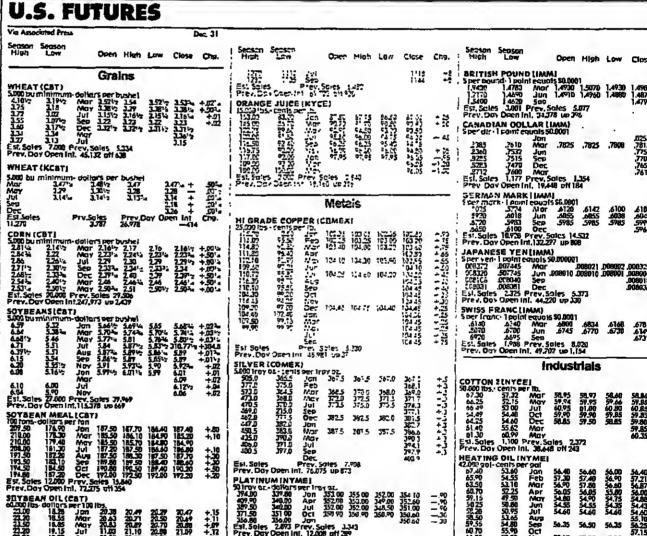
closed, secret enterprise," Mr.

me or my rockets."

In the past, the office's long-term crop up at the end of long expan-

Corporate cutbacks, revampings and heavy spending on new equip-ment reflect "American industry's effort to prepare itself for global competition ahead," said Stepben Roach, an economist at Morgan Stanley. "On the basis of the striking productivity growth in the past year, I'd say we're beading back to a long-term trend of 1.7 percent to

If the productivity revival is for economists are starting to wonder too gloomy. A doubling of the whether this is the beginning of a long-run productivity growth rate new trend rather than the usual could push long-run GDP growth catch-up in the early stages of an from 2 percent to 3 percent a year, expansion to make up for overhir- lifting annual tax revenues five ing and sloppy management that years bence by about \$100 billion KUCHMA: Ukraine Reformer Tries to Dodge Traps Russia Fell Into



A diplomatic note sent to Rus-Kuchma said. "But when I walked sia's Foreign Ministry said Ukraine around Rome and saw all of these free people, with happy, smiling col that authorized Moscow to aswould no looger abide by a proto-Mr. Kuchma's transformation faces, I realized that no one needed sume control of Ukraine's 16_37 percent share of Soviet debt.

Ukraine on Thursday de-

nounced an agreement transferring

to Russia its share of the Soviet

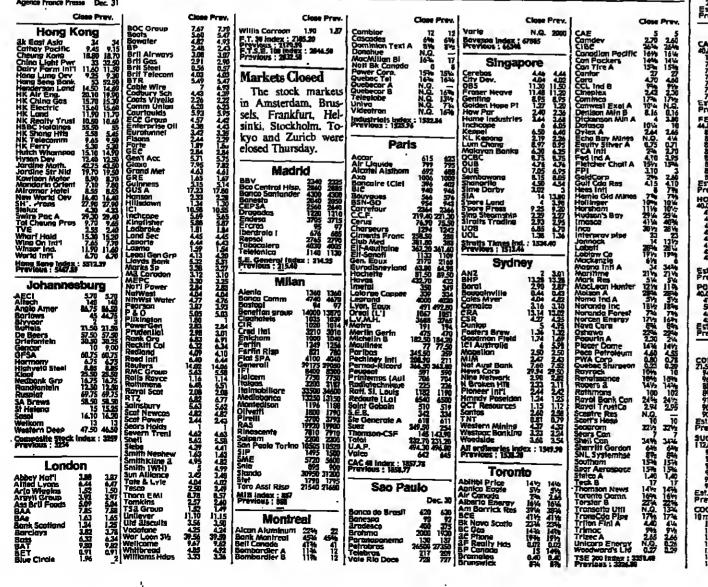
foreign debt and accused Moscow

of being unreasonable in dividing

up Soviet assets abroad.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Now, Mr. Kuchma is seeking to from rocket maker to market build-



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court has authorized Campbell

Soup Co. of the United States to

proceed with its takeover bid of

Amotts Ltd., but the cookie and

cracker maker said it appealed the ruling, setting the stage for further

The New South Wales Supreme

Court ruled that Campbell was not

bound by a agreement limiting the

company's voting power on Ar-notts' board of directors to 14.9

percent, irrespective of the number

court battles this month.

of shares it held.

To Fine 4

Japan Brokers

TOKYO — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, in an unprecedented move against Japa-

nese financial institutions, is to fine

the U.S. affiliates of the top four

Japanese brokerages more than \$1.5

million for malpractice, a financial

Nihon Keizai Shimbun said No-

mura Securities Co., Daiwa Securi-

ties Co., Nikko Securities Co. and

Yamaichi Securities Co. would be fined for using unlicensed brokers. It also said Nikko will be fined for

lying to the SEC and for delaying revealing a loss of more than \$15

rigging at least one U.S. treasury

bond auction in 1989 in collusion

with Salomon Brothers Inc., the

million on stock transactions. Daiwa has been found guilty of

newspaper reported Thursday.

Campbell Gains on Arnotts

But New Court Test Looms

rent takeover.

SYDNEY - An Australian bankrupt Australian entrepreneur pursue the offer, as has Treasurer

Alan Bond, had never been formal-

ized and did not apply to the cur-

The court ruled Thursday that

bound by the agreement if they

obtain in excess of 40 percent" of

lars a share, to take control with 51

at about 9.20 dollars.

percent. Arnotts shares are trading fair price."

7-2-

Indosuez Sells Its **Paris Office**

PARIS — Banque Indosuez, the troubled banking unit of Compagnie de Suez, has concluded an arrangement to sell and lease back its Paris headquarters in a move that analysts said would generate enough capital gains to veil what would have been bad financial results for the year.

The bank said in November that it expected second-half profit to be slightly higher than the 81 million francs (\$14.7 million) it reported in first half. But it is known to be i under heavy pressure because of doubtful property loans and the moribund real estate market in France.

A spokesman for Banque Indosuez said Thursday that the sale of the headquarters building had been made for less than 600 million francs. He added that the deal would enable the bank to show a "comparable" capital gain because the company had owned the building for a long time.

The building was sold to three investment funds controlled by major banks, the spokesman said. These banks have no financial ties with the Suez group, however.

Under the deal, Banque Indouez would be able to repurchase the building after 12 years; terms of that transaction were not specified,

Another Suez unit, Banque La Henin, sold its headquarters to four investment funds in June and leased the building back in order to show a capital gain of 870 million

Poland Pulling In Foreign Investors

WARSAW -- The State Foreign Investment Agency announced Friday that foreign investment in Poland topped \$4 billion in 1992. or four times the 1991 level, with Italy becoming the country's single

biggest economic partner.

Among companies investing more than \$100 million were Fiat SpA and the Lucchini group of Italy, International Paper Co. of the United States, along with Thomson SA and France Telecom.

Bogdan Chojna, president of the government agency, told the PAP press service that the figures referred to declared investments due to be implemented over the next

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Madrid	General Index	214.25 887.00	215.40 888.00	-0.5
Peris	CAC 40	1,857.78	1,856.77	-0.00
Stockholm	Affaersveeriden	Closed	1,051,39	

Very briefly:

 Fried. Krupp AG Hoesch-Krupp, the newly merged German steel group, said it might omit its 1992 dividend after pretax profits at the two component companies plunged in the nine months to Sept. 30: profit at Fried. Krupp fell 70 percent to 33 million Deutsche marks (\$20.4 million) and profit at Hoesch slid 20 percent to 69 million DM.

Czechoslovakia ceased to be a member of the International Monetary Fund when it broke in two on New Year's Day, and its IMF assets and liabilities will be shared by the two nations born from its dissolution.

 Ireland lifted its remaining exchange controls and stressed that interest rate increases would be used as a weapon against speculators. Israel's gross domestic product grew by 6.4 percent in 1992, due largely

to increased tourism after the Gulf War; the country also introduced tax changes, including a cut in the standard VAT rate to 17 percent from 18 percent that will mean \$300 million in lost revenue

 Mitsui & Co., Mitsubishi Corp. and units of McDermott International inc., Royal Dutch/Shell and Marathon Oil Co. announced the completion of a study that will lead to the development of the Piltun-Astokhskoye and Lunskoye oil and gas fields off Russia's Sakhalin Island.

 Dubai's Chamber of Commerce & Industry expects the emirate's nonoil trade in 1992 to bave grown by 33 percent to 63 billion dirhams (\$17.1 billion) because of new links with Central Asia and Eastern Europe.

Mitterrand Firm on Franc

maintaining the franc's parity against the Deutsche mark,

PARIS — President François Mitterrand reiterated in a televised New Year's address that the government remained committed to

He said Paris would "persevere with its policy of keeping a strong currency, the expression of a healthy economy rid of inflation."

France would benefit from this policy, which has meant high interest rates, as German rates begin to fall, which Mr. Mitterrand said

was becoming possible, and as the U.S. economy improves, he added.

newspaper said. Nikko faces a fine of \$1 million, Daiwa \$300,000, Yamaichi \$200,000 and Nomura \$50,000, it said.

687.80

Campbell claimed that the agree-Arnotts has rejected the offer, company would extend its offer to ment, reached in 1985 when the saying it is too low. Australia's For- Jan. 28 from the current closing eign Investment Revenue Board date of Jan. 12. food giant helped Arnotts fend off **SEC Expected**

SINGAPORE — The Association of South East Asian Nations formally put in motion Friday a project to create a free-trade area that is to be phased in over the next 15 years.

But expectations for a barrier-free market of more than 330 million consumers remain modest amid uncertainty about how fast the region's diverse economies would learn to work together.

Friday marked the beginning of the 12-nation European single market, with a total population of 338 million.

The aim of the ASEAN effort is less ambitious: to gradually cut

tariffs on trade between members in manufacturing and processed agricultural goods to a maximum of 5 percent by 2008.

say that the 15-year incubation period is too long.

The deputy finance minister of Malaysia, Abdul Ghani bin Othman, has said that the single market in Europe posed a serious threat to the ASEAN Free Trade Area, as did the planned economic integration of the United States, Canada and Mexico in a North

The long-standing idea of an ASEAN Free Trade Area was revived in 1991 by a former prime minister of Thailand, Anand Panyarachun. ASEAN heads of government agreed at a summit meeting in Singapore last January to launch AFTA.

ASEAN Trade Area Begins 15-Year Trek

a possible takeover by the now- has given Campbell approval to

"Campbell's interests are not what we've contended all along."

John Dawkins.

Campbell's director of investor

relations, Leonard Griehs, said that

the court ruling "was accurate and

Arnotts announced later, however,

Mr. Griehs added that Campbell

company's offer was a "full and

A lawyer for Campbell said the

that it had lodged an appeal.

No ceremonies had been planned for lanneh of the six-nation area comprising Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore

Critics say the ASEAN trade association offers too many exclusions and loopholes. Others complain that it is weakened by leaving out unprocessed farm products and the services sector. Still others

American Free Trade Area.

Investor's Asia Hong Kong Hang Seng Tokyo Nikkei 225 Prev. 9. Closs Campbell holds 33 percent of the representatives would meet soon company and has bid 1.2 billion with Arnotts' institutional share-dolars (\$830 million), or £80 dol-holders, and added that the food Hong Kong 5,512,29 5,467.89 1.624.46 1.512.46 +0.79 1.596.20 +0.76 7.549.00 Al Ordinaries 642.66 +0.20 893.42 Composite Stack - Closed 678.44 Supplied Price Closed 3,377.06 New Zenlend NZSE-49 1,565.84 1,565.50 Medicinal Index Gloslet 1,185.80

Very briefly:

• Singapore's economy grew by 5.6 percent in 1992, after a 6.7 percent rate in 1991, but will speed up again in 1993, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said.

• Taiwan's Council of Labor Affairs said the government would allow more foreigners to work in Taiwan starting early this year to meet the growing demand of business; the council has set an import quota of 47,000 foreign workers for 68 industries.

Sheazhen's special economic zone is to set up China's first gold futures market, a Sheazhen government spokesman said.

Fujitsu Ltd. is to start selling personal computers compatible with those of International Business Machines Corp. in the spring, Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported; Fujitsu wants to reduce its production costs by using IBM components made in Southeast Asia.

 Vietnam's State Committee for Cooperation and Investment said it had licensed 555 projects with a total registered capital of more than \$4.5 billion since a foreign investment code was promulgated five years ago; in 1992, nearly 200 projects with \$2 billion capital were licensed.

 Yaohan Hong Kong Corp., a unit of the Japanese department store group Yaohan International, reported that net profit had grown 54.9 percent to 16 million dollars (\$2.06 million) in the six months to Sept. 30. on an 18 percent increase in revenue to 994 million dollars.

Thais Seek Japan Role in Indochina Route

BANGKOK - Thailand will propose this month that Japan help build a new road and related infrastructure linking Thailand with Indochina, The Na-

tion newspaper reported Friday.

The proposal will be put to Prime Minister Kiichi
Miyazawa when he visits Thailand Jan, 15-17, the paper said, quoting officials as saying the move would display support for a greater Japanese role in the

Tokyo is very enthusiastic about the concept and it to the Vietnamese port of Da Nang, The Nation said.

wants to see it translated into a concrete proposal," said the deputy foreign minister. Surin Pitsuwan. Mr. Surin said an infrastructure network linking Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam with Thailand would help draw those three states into the international trade and investment system and would boost tourism

In Victnam in December, Thailand's foreign minis-ter, Prasong Soonsiri, had talks about the possibility of building a road from northeast Thailand through Laos

BOJ Bailing Out Taiheiyo Bank

TOKYO - The Bank of Japan has extended about 60 billion yen (\$480 million) in loans to Taiheiyo Bank, a second-tier Japanese

bank beset by huge bad loans, a newspaper said Friday.

Yomiuri Shimbun reported that the central bank loans, carrying interest equal to the official discount rate of 3.25 percent, followed. loans of similar size to Taiheiyo from a group of four major commercial banks, Fuji, Tokai, Sanwa and Sakura,

Taihelyo Bank has been restructuring after incurring an estimated 60 billion yen in bad loans as a result of lending to real estate companies in the late 1980s.

NASDAC prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.								
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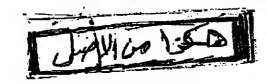
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MARKET: Single in Name, EC's New Market Makes a Muted Entrance

(Continued from page 1)
executive body, estimates that 95 percent of the
measures it enacted to establish the unified market were to place on Jan. 1. What troubles many analysts is the sense of gloom now perne political and economic challenges to ensure and the unification program is carried out.

Mr. Delors insists that Europe can face up to

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the global challenge posed by the United States and Japan only by pushing ahead with the cross-border mergers and painful restructuring programs in the private sector that were triggared by the plans for a single market.

We have to meet our competitors head-on so that we can be treated as equal partners." Mr. Delors said in a recent interview. "If we iapse back into nation-first policies, Europe will become a third-rate power."

The single-market program was conceived by Mr. Delors and others as a way to galvanize the crusade for closer European unity. Breathtaking in its scope of sweeping away red tape, the program called for 282 new measures to be enacted across the Community to construct a

(Continued from page 1)

Colin Shields. "We're all Europeans; we should all have the same time," said Claudine Duboc.

subject. Unusually for a French national, she

said she would not even mind if the whole of

Ignoring such suspect arguments for Europe-

wide harmonization, Captain Mike Edward waited till midnight British time to preside over

a small ceremony in which the merchant ves-

sel's oldest crew member, a 62-year-old assis-

bell and the youngest, a 22-year-old assistant

But that was a British merchant navy tradi-

It was a different story on one of the Pride of

Le Havre's sister ships, the Pride of Kent, also

operated by P&O European Ferries, which offi-

cially became the first ferry to dock in England,

at Dover, under the new European regime. The

Pride of Kent was host of a huge party, includ-

ing entertainers, members of the European Par-

liament and guests from all 12 EC countries,

tion that had nothing to do with the single

tant steward, rang out the old year on the ship's

steward, rang in the new.

"We should also all drive on the same side of the road," said Mrs. Duboc, warming to her

a French tourist on her way to Scotland.

Europe drove on the left like the British.

single market and bring national laws into line. nity has faced. Economists say high unemploy-The elimination of customs rules alone, the commission estimates, will eliminate 60 million documents and save \$14 billion annually.

As economic growth accelerated across the Continent in the latter half of the 1980s, the goal of a single market captured the imagination of governments and investors alike

American and Japanese companies poured huge sums into the Community to ensure their access to the affluent consumers of a vast Continental market.

But by the end of 1990, after German unification convinced the Continent's leaders that they had to accelerate the pace of European union, the global economy began to slow down, and people became more concerned about protecting their livelihoods. As a result, citizens started questioning the surrender of their national sovereignty, an outcome that was implicit in such union goals as a single currency and a

common foreign and security policy. Some hope the storm will blow over when the European economy revives. But the current economic crisis is shaping up to be one of the more enduring periods of trouble the Commu-

and was greeted by fireworks over the White Cliffs of Dover.

But if things were quieter on the Pride of Le

Havre, there were at least some positive signs of

change. Three British truck drivers, Simon

Watton, Jan Jorgensen and Roly Jupp, said the abolition of EC internal customs controls

would make their lives much easier on future

trips and should be good for British business.

load in Britain and unload in Italy, just like a delivery from London to Sheffield," Mr. Jupp

And at the ship's passport office, the immi-

gration officer, Robert Goulson, said his job

would soon be moved back on shore in England

so as to de-emphasize Britain's insistence on

"Because we're at odds with the rest of the

EC on this, it's felt that we have too high a

profile on board ship," Mr. Goulson said. He

added, however, that controls on land would

probably be less convenient for passengers and

But European passengers arriving in Ports-mouth early Friday morning found that Britain had in fact made a big effort to smooth their

THE PARTY OF THE P

retaining border controls.

ead to more delays.

Technically, at least, we'll now be able to

ment and low growth are likely to persist at least through 1995.

Even though a successful summit meeting in Edinburgh earlier this month revived hopes that all 12 EC states will ratify the Maastricht treaty — the Community's blueprint for political and economic union - by the middle of next year, a deepening recession and restive electorates are tempting European leaders to emphasize their national interests.

The quest for a single European currency is considered a crucial adjunct to the proper functioning of a single European market. Yet, its prospects of becoming a reality by the end of the decade, as prescribed by the treaty, look increasingly slim after a series of upsets in the existing monetary arrangements designed to keep EC currencies tied together.

The Community also has failed to break the stranglehold of national monopolies in such key sectors as energy and telecommunications. And countries such as France and Italy, which have strong state involvement in banks, have fought to stille more innovative competition from the outside.

FERRY: Changing Times During a New Year's Crossing of the Channel

European Community travelers can now drive straight through a new, blue EC channel with non-Europeans assigned to a yellow non-

EC lane for more comprehensive checks. Under the much more generous rules of the single market, arriving passengers can now bring in any amount of duty-paid goods bought in ordinary stores in France or other EC coun-

The only limit is a requirement that travelers must be able to prove that amounts over 800 cigarettes or 90 liters (23.75 gallons) of wine are

for their personal use. For travelers from Britain crossing the English Channel both ways, and getting off the ship in France, the duty-free allowance is effectively doubled from the current 200 cigarettes and 4

liters of table wine. But not everyone aboard the Pride of Le Havre believed the single market conformed to Britain's proud naval tradition.

Entering Portsmouth Harbor, the ship passed the Victory, the flagship of Lord Horatio Nelson, who tried to bring trade to a standstill by blockading Continental ports and fought to the death against Napoleon's concept of European unity.

"He must be turning in his grave," said Mr. Shields, the purser.

Europeans **Fete New Frontiers**

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS - A chain of & thousand bonfires brightened the night skies from the Azores to Rhodes early Friday to augur in the long-elusive ideal of a huge marketplace in Europe largely unimpeded by borders.

The European Community's single market plan to chop down many barriers to free trade and movement of people became effective Friday after seven years of hard bargaining between the 12 member states. Belgian customs agents cel-

ebrated by wrapping up one of their now-defunct border posts with the Netherlands. That's it. Thanks and good

luck in 1993," agents spray-painted on the huge wrapper near Knokke in Belgium.

At the Goldene Bremm checkpoint on the Franco-German border. French and German officials led by Saarbruecken Mayor Hajo Hoffmann draped ivy over a raised roadblock to symbolize a "green" border. Revelers from both sides bugged each other at the stroke of midnight.

The celebrations were large ly muted by other problems,

however.
"A certain sense of decency keeps us from celebrating as we should," said Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, the executive agency that kept a low profile during the celebrations.

Mr. Delors spoke of rising unemployment, the war in the former Yugoslavia and the grueling negotiations still needed to achieve closer economic and pobtical union by the end of the decade.

BOSNIA: Bush and Mitterrand Will Meet on Sunday

(Continued from page 1) airspace and to clear routes to prison camps and the Bosnian capital,

Saraievo. But he said that France, with

pearly 5,000 peacekeepers in the former Yugoslavia, was not prepared to go any further without its American and European allies and a UN mandate.

The United States is believed to be considering attacks on airfields used by the Serbs, and even attacks on Serbia itself if the war spreads to Kosovo, a Serbian province inhabited mainly by ethnic Albanians.

The leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, said he had ordered all Serbian airplanes except helicopters in Bosnia grounded on Thursday, to avoid violating the air exchision zone.

Mr. Major reiterated Friday that Britain wanted a diplomatie solution to the conflict. He said that any action should not harm the flow of bumanitarian aid into Bosnia, where 2,400 British troops are aiding UN relief efforts. France also wants a 15-day interval be-tween the adoption of any resolu-

French diplomats said the proposed delay met the approval of Mr. Butros Ghali.

Mr. Mitterrand may also discuss with Mr. Bush a proposal to turn Sarajevo into a neutral zone to spare its residents a disastrous winter of deprivation. The French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, said

to study the proposal. The international mediators in the conflict, Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, are signaling cautious optimism that a new peace effort in Geneva can produce a political set-

that Mr. Butros Ghali had agreed

But diplomats said there would have to be radical shifts in the positions of the main parties to the Bosnian conflict if their first faceto-face negotiations since March were not to collapse in failure. In Sarajevo, UN intelligence ex-

an government's interest in negotiating a settlement. They are convinced that military intervention is inevitable and are gaining confidence in their own capabilities with or without outside

for every household in Japan.

There is an equally long list of traditional "firsts" to be taken care

For example, the First Dream of

next 12 months. There is a clear

ranking of which dreams are good

or bad omens. The best luck of all

falls to those who dream of Mount

Fuji in the wee bours of the new

year. Next best is a dream about

hawks. Next after that is a dream

about eggplant, which happens to

be purple, the traditional sign of

12 Moralin High Low Stoc

wealth and status in Japan,

■ UN Chief Jeered in Bosnia Mr. Butros Ghali was jeered in the streets of Sarajevo when he flew in to press his appeal to the government not to open a military offensive to break the siege of Sarajevo, The New York Times reported.

Bystanders pounded their fists on the sides of the armored vehicle carrying the UN secretary-general and Mr. Vance, the UN special envoy to the Balkans, as they drove through the city's shattered center on Thursday.

Whistles and boos and shouts of 'Fascists!" and "Criminals!" and "Get out of Sarajevo!" greeted the men and their entourage as they visited government leaders, a hospual and UN military barracks.

Mr. Butros Ghali and Mr. Vance have been outspoken opponents of any outside military intervention in perts also cast doubt on the Bosni-

Most Muslims in Bosnia, together with the Serbs and Croats who have joined them, believe that only U.S. led air strikes against Serbian gun positions and other military tion and its implementation. military help." (AP. Reuters, AFP) measures will end the war.

JAPAN: Closed Until Monday

(Continued from page 1) metropolitan areas. In Tokyo this

week, streets are empty, factories are quiet, and the air is clean. Any holiday that can make this

hard-working society close up shop for a week is obviously a powerful phenomenon, and in fact Shogatsu s a more important event on the Japanese calendar than New Year's the new year supposedly deter-mines how lucky one will be for the Day is in the West.

The last few days of the year are the time for the Japanese to do what Americans would call "spring eleaning — both at home and at work. People assiduously dig through clutter and throw ont mountains of trash.

Similarly, outstanding bills, debts and obligations are all supposed to be dealt with. The zeal to do something about all those unan-It's Undeclared swered letters is so strong that the post office expected to deliver about 4.8 billion special New (Continued from page 1) Year's cards: that's about 120 cards

HOLIDAY:

sive, go-go companies shut down. ("Hello. Thank you for calling Apple Computer," the message goes, adding, "We are closed Dec. 24 and reopen Jan. 4th.") Increasingly, the last week of December has taken on the lazy, lan-guorous feeling of August in Paris. "Oh yes, this is true," Samuel M.

of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said with a sigh. "Work-wise, this is time out." He was racing to complete a

Ehrenhalt, regional commissioner

year-end report on employment due Tuesday while answering the telephone because his secretary had taken the week off.

Thursday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere, Via The Associated Press

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Strategies And Virtues Of Saving

HE annual orgy of retrospection has been somewhat prolonged this year hecause of the calendar.
Thanks to New Year's Eve falling
nn a Thursday, 1993 will be four days old before most people's working year gets un-

Europe's Troubles

Paul Horne, international economist, Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., Paris:

The German mark-French franc link will

be suspended. The franc will devalue by 12

percent, and then appreciate against the DM by 15 percent. And the German yield curve

will be flat at 7 percent by Bastille Day; a

Shozo Ishibashi, Japanese market analyst.

The Maastricht Treaty collapses com-

pletely and takes the European markets with

John Clemes, trader, Oddo, Paris: Jacques Delors will quit as president of the EC Commission to return to France and

run for president. Margaret Thatcher will

take his place. After an initial drop, the

Gerald Peritt, editor, Mutual Fund Letter:

Russia will be admitted to the EC, and

European stock prices will advance 100 per-

Mark White, Jardine Fleming, Hong Kong: The Bundesbank puts interest rates up

again. This finally does the ERM to death.

Warren Oliver. European economist, S. G.

Warburg, Paris:
British Thatcherite politicians introduce

legislation requiring that the British prime minister come from the House of Lords.

Italy and Germany agree to swap prime

ministers: The Italians are in search of pur-

ported German efficiency; the Germans are

looking for a leader willing to push through

By Martin Baker

might just happen this year. There are, how-

ever, at least two good reasons why readers

should be wary of articles containing the

deathless phrase, beloved of many journal-

ists, 'experts say.'
Reasoo No. 1 is that the phrase may be

tantamount to a lie. The lazy or the unpro-

fessional journalist (and some do exist) may

use those words to hide a basic lack of

research. The journalist calls three analysts,

quotes them on the record, and uses some of

their other comments in an appeal to the

some say that the consensus view of "ex-

EADERS beware. Surrounding

this article is a selection of some of

the more interesting things that

experts said last year about what

Short the bell out of the French franc.

cent in three months.

cause for frolicking in the streets of Paris.

Nomura Research Institute, London:

Readers who want to use this weekend to further reflect on the triumphs and tragedies nf 1992 are advised to look elsewhere than this column, where we offer a New Year's resolution for investors. Making such pledges may be as much of a seasonal cliche as dwelling on the past, but now is definitely the time to set your personal investment

The first principle for investors of all sizes must be in save, and save regularly. Although Keynsian economics is beginning to come back into fashion in some Englishspeaking countries, investors should ignore the ancient doctrine that a dollar saved is a job lost, since saving weakens demand and ultimately burts the supply side.

Whatever the economic verity or otherwise of that proposition, there is a financial planning truth to be learned here: The road to financial independence is most frequently paved with savings.

You can save into whatever medium you want - several analysts, for example, have been resurrecting the old call for a bull market in gold. But for the purposes of this column it is assumed that the saving is being made into shares, which have outperformed inflation and most other liquid investment media across most Western and Asian econ-

There are two ways to go about saving. The first is for investors who think they can outsmart the markets. The tactic here is to have a good relationship with a low cost broker who will execute your orders instantly. The strategy is simply to be unbelievably clever, to choose your investments carefully, and to back your confidence with large amounts of money.

The problem with this approach is that it almost never works. Many of the famed investment gurus of the 1980s turned out to be using inside information. And the markets have their own ideas about how easy it is to stay ahead of the pack: The trend among fund managers is to use funds that mirror market index performance rather than try to beat it. Although the funeral anthems for stock picking may be premature, it seems that beating the market is even more difficult than before.

The second method comes with our whole-hearted approval. Just sign a banker's order to transfer an affordable amount of money to a mutual fund (with low charges, if possible). Your investment strategy then is to try to forget about it.

A major benefit of long-term, regular saving is the fact that buying when prices are low tends to more than offset the fuod purchases made when prices are high. It's a mathematical truth. The industry, with its fondness for jargon, likes to call it dollar cost

averaging.

The element of timing your investment so important for investors who choose the first savings route - is almost taken out of the decison-making process. Your biggest

don't get too emotionally attached to your investments. No one ever got rich without taking a profit.

Intelligent Guesses for New Year

If you're really looking for something plausible but unlikely: There is a European economic recovery. Luxembourg resolves GATT battle be-tween the U.S. and EC by offering to set

aside 100 percent of its national agricultural Trude Latimer, chief strategist of Wayne,

Grayson Capital Corp., New York:

I don't think the European Community will get its act together that quickly. I'm giving them 10 years.

Jerry Evans, U.K. Strategist, County Nat West Securities, London:

The U.K. could re-enter the ERM, which would bring a huge eruption to the U.K. market. The question is whether the eruption would be in a positive or a negative direction. When the U.K. first entered, the market went up, and then when it dropped out recently, the market went up again. This time, however, were the U.K. to re-enter, I think the explosion would be downward. To have the pound tied within that narrow band again would frighten the business community enormously.

Adrian Carr, fixed income market strate-

gist, J.P. Morgan, London: Investors should diversify their bond portfolios just in case the Bundesbank buckles under intense economic and political pressure and defaults on a bond payment A default would cause a run on German banks and major chaos in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism and throughout Europe.



Trude Latimer, chief strategist of Wayne, Grayson Capital Corp., New York:

perts" and "analysis" almost never reflects

Those who dissent from consensus views

fall into two main groups - the contrarians

and the chaos theorists. The contrarians sim-

ply assert that the majority of experts are

usually in the wrong for a variety of reasons

a vested interest in being optimistic, etc.

they are tou close to the market, they have

The chaos theorists, bowever, dissent from

consensus on more intellectually complex

grounds: They claim that the markets are

inherently unpredictable, that they have a

random element built into them, which will

ultimately confound all predictive systems.

And even if the consensus view is sometimes

right, this is only due to the law of averages.

If believing in the consensus view were a

matter of religion, the chaos theorists would

answer to the great, unanswerable question

In Forecasting, Chaos May Be in Order

what happens in the real world.

States. I think it's got 10 years to go, and then it will clearly become a Third World nation. I think it is just destined. We had a nation filled with what seemed unending natural resources, which is not as true now, and a nation of cheap labor.

I think for the next 10 years we'll be okay and after that, I'd say, probably not. You have to become increasingly selective. Certain things will always be with us. We'll presumably, there will always be a Long Island.

Robert A. Brusca, head of economic re-search at Nikko Securities Co. International, New York:

The American economy will expand moderately, at a rate of I percent to perhaps 2.5 percent, in the first half of the year.

A lot of Federal Reserve officials would like to reduce inflation further oow, so according to another school of thought on the Fed, which is one that I believe in — and I don't think many other people even think about this — the Fed still really wants to reduce inflation more, and the minute that they start to think growth is dependable, without giving any numbers, they'll raise interest rates to try and keep the inflation progress going.

Willaim Donoghue, editor, Donoghue's Money Letter:

In the next 60 days, over \$1 trillion in call deposits are maturing in U.S. banks. If a large part doesn't roll over, some of the

The Boom in Asia

John Wakely, brewer and distiller industry analyst, Lehman Bros., London:

China and India could legalize imports of distilled spirits from the West, which are highly in demand in those markets. Governments in those countries have seen what's happened in Russia and Eastern Europe, where for the past 40 years authorities have paid no attention to the wants of consumers. and those governments were ultimately brought down.

Giving people access to goods they want makes them feel as if they've achieved something. Governments in China, India and other countries in that part of the world have at least started to pay more attention to their population's consumer wants. If Western distilled spirits were legalized, this would

of what happens next. One of the reasons chaos theory is popular is that it is inherently

attractive, when compared to the consensus

Consider what happens when the consen-

sus view is correct. The market takes account

of all the known factors about a company or

an economy and fixes its prices accordingly.

based on the assumption that a change of

government, a move in interest rates, or,

some other financially relevant event will

occur. Let's say the event is deemed 60

percent probable, and it occurs; the market

will hardly move its pricing, since the event

If, on the other band, a completely unex-

pected event occurs - the invasion of Ku-

wait in 1990 was a good example — the market shifts in a radical way. Thus, even

chaos. Some of them might even be right.

Sum insured £100,000

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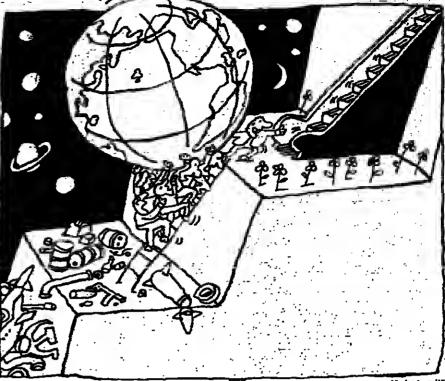
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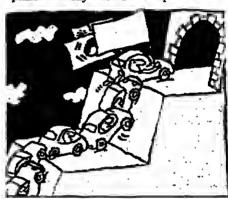
was already factored in.



also, of course, provide a significant boon to

William Arah, partner, Marathon Asset Management, London:

Most investors don't realize how much political risk major corporations are taking when they pump cash flow made in mature countries into the Third World. Markets in the Pacific currently have a zero-risk discount for major political problems - that is partly why they have been so successful. But what if China suddenly invaded Taiwan? The Hong Kong market would immediately disappear, investors in South Korea would panic and Tokyo stocks would plummer.



Robert Clarkson, director, Scottish Mutual

Insurance, Glasgon:
There could be a series of structural problems in the Japanese system: a change in psychology as a country that thought it could never experience a Western type of recession heads into recession. That could lead to problems worldwide if the Japanese start to sell their buse property boldings at depressed prices. [Our advice is to] make sure you don't focus only on the Japanese market and think about what areas are most exposed to Japan.

The Profits of Doom

Alan Levenson, financial economist at Wefa Group in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania: One thing that might set off a rise in gold prices is a big civil war in South Africa. Gold has been resistant to the traditional upward

in Russia and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. With a civil war in South Africa, however. the major gold producer would be out of the market, sharply curtailing production. In that case, it seems to me you'd see the dollar strengthening, you'd see U.S. interest rates

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go up, and you'd see commodity prices rise as well, so you'd get inflation shock from the general price rise and the increase in interest rates would derail the U.S. economy.

Thomas Neisse, head of equity research, Deutsche Bank Securities, Frankfurt:

It may happen that the worldwide economy turns out to be in much worse shape than anyone can now imagine. People will realize that the U.S. cannot be the locomotive that pulls the rest of the world along. When people realize that, the markets that are in . the most trouble such as Germany and Japan will red back even further. The world economy will plunge into a deeper recession.

Marc Faber, Marc Faber Ltd., Hong Kong: Inflation around the world will increase dramatically and the price of silver will dou-

Off the Record - What Some Said, But Wouldn't Be Quoted as Saying

Fiat will announce that it is withdrawing from auto production to concentrate on a more profitable line of business. KGB documents come to bight revealing

that the European Common Market originated as a plot to detach Western Europe from the United States.

Jacques Delors will be appointed first emperor in Western Europe since Napoleon, Italian authorities permit domestic secret bank account: Swiss banking system col-

Compiled by Tony Shale in Hong Kong, Philip Crawford, Katherine Burton, Mitchell Mortin and Martin Baker in Paris, Judith Rehak in New York and Aline Sullivan in



consensus of professional analytical opinion. though preparing for a five percent probabil-ity will not usually pay off, when it does, it be agnostics while the contrarians would be pressure from global unrest, such as the coup This is selective journalism: From the evidence of a few calls the writer claims to What is perhaps most surprising about problem is really when to sell. pays handsomely. chaos theory is its popularity in the markets. speak for the majority. And selling is important. Do save, but Although some experts gave straight con-The second reason to be wary of the The institutions that buy and sell on a daily sensus views, many of those interviewed ofbasis simply have to have some idea of the fered their opinions for 1993 in the spirit of phrase is that it may actually be true. For

THE SERVICE

Single European Market for Insurance Shoppers? Not on Your Life By Barbara Wali

ROSS-border economic and political cooperahas not been Europe's strong point re-Maastricht have clearly demon-strated. Despite all the hype, it is difficult to see why the so-called "single market in insurance," which had its theoretical begin-

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should be any different.

Although recently approved directives allow every European citizen to buy the same insurance product by mid-1994, there remains some skepticism over the practicality of these initiatives. At their simplest, the directives

ket their full product range across borders. For the consumer this will mean greater product choice, better servicing and lower premiums as a result of increased competition between insurers.

In reality, the single market is unlikely to alter the status quo for many years to come.

Opportunities for cross-border life insurance sales do exist, but there are a number of problems to overcome. In most states, the law provides for the tax deductability of life insurance premiums. But some states limit such deductions to premiums paid to a national in-

In 1990, the EC Commission filed a test case against Belgium on the grounds that this practice was a restriction on the freedom to provide insurance services. Despite some misgivings, the EC Court of Justice in Luxembourg held that the Belgian law was justified in order to guarantee the cohesion of

There is also the currency risk to consider. If you buy a sterling-denominated contract and are paying premiums in French francs, there is no telling what will happen in the long term. You could end up paying higher and higher premiums due to currency fluctuations.

Finally, mortality-rate calculations vary between countries —this will bave to be taken into account by the insurer. British premiums for term insurance — the simplest and cheapest form of life cover. which pays out only if the policy-

Annual premium for one-year term insurance for a 35 year-old man. Sum insured ECU 72,500. ECU Italy 392 allow insurance companies to mar-Belgium 380 Luxembourg 355

U.S. dollar 317.6. 304 284 294 235.2 France 285 224.4 Germany 225 176.4 Netherlands 195 152.4 Britain 150 120 4675

fied in the policy - are among the lowest in Europe, but an Italian national approaching a British in-surer may not necessarily get the same deal as a U.K. citizen. Some insurers have already intimated that premiums will vary depending on the nationality of the insured.

So much for the future, what about the current state of play? Table 1 shows the average cost of term insurance across Europe. AJthough the figures are based on a one-year term insurance contract as opposed to the normal 10 years, they give a fair impression of the premium disparities between coun-

According to the second life directive, which has been adopted in most northern European countries within the EC, citizens can obtain life insurance in any European country provided the policy is bought from the insurer directly great news for the Italian customer, who could achieve significant savings by purchasing a policy from a British or Dutch insurer. Well, that's the theory, what

about the practice? Confusion

Commercial Union 3.6. Generali 4. Nationale Nederlanden UAP

from foreign insurers for some time clear.

about sums up the situation. While or French national buying insur-German and U.K. nationals have ance from a British, German or been permitted to buy insurance Dutch company is not altogether now, the legality of, say, an Italian AGF, the French insurer, re-

An Uncommon Market

524.8

386.74

Car Policies Stay at Home

to remain the most parochial sector of the European insurance industry. As David Hughes of BIBA pointed out, "For car insur-ance, at least, it's impractical to cross borders. The man in the street would feel more comfortable with a local presence. A U.K. broker, for example, will find it impossible to service the occds of a Parisian or German from his office in London. The administration costs alone

AR insurance is likely

would act as a powerful disincentive. "And while U.K. rates are currently attractive, they are unlikely to apply on the Continent, where the incidence of car accidents is that much higher. Taking these factors into account, the foreign customer would probably get a better deal from a home-based insur-

All the insurers surveyed were unable to offer car insurance to nonresident foreigners. Nationale Nederlanden, however, will consider applications from Dutch citizens living abroad. One problem with this is that to provide car insurance in another EC country, the insurer must obtain authorization from the country concerned.

ceives at least one application for term insurance each month from an Italian national, yet Italians are apparently not yet permitted to buy foreign insurance contracts. The same ruling applies to French

resident foreigners. Why? It seems that most are waiting for the 1994 deadline for implementation of the later directives. Language is the main stumbling block. Without proposal forms and product literature written in several languages, it is difficult to see bow a nonresident can pick and choose among prod-

Another theory is that insurance companies have neither the time nor the inclination to entertain enquiries from nonresidents. A spokesman for Allianz, the giant German insurer, commented, "The market is too small to be profitable at present. Most insurers are primarily interested in establishing a presence in other European countries, either through a merger or by setting up a foreign subsidiary."

This practice will not benefit customers who want to shop on a pan-European basis. So far, the subsidiaries have adapted their product range and premium levels to host country conditions, "It would be nonproductive for parent companies to compete with their foreign offshoots," said one indus-More to the point, few insurers are willing to offer coverage to sontry analyst. "A German national approaching Allianz in the U.K.

would probably be referred back to the parent company in Germany." Of the insurers that are willing to offer coverage to nonresident foreigners, none offer a truly pan-Enropean service. The Guernsey branch of the Italian insurer Genpatriates and third-country nationals around the globe. Proposal in this market. forms are available in English only, though the group is planning to provide product literature in other

Both Generali and the British range of currencies, but a spokesman for Commercial Union said The same development is likely to . that there would be a premium occur in insurance."

ling contracts due to the currency risk over 10 years.

Several British insurers, including Norwich Union, offer just sterling-denominated contracts to nonresidents, but these companies may insist that nonresident customers have a U.K. bank account. This. type of contract may appeal to. British expatriates, but it is unlikely to be of interest to other European .

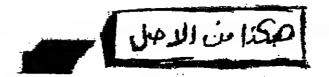
The Dutch insurer Nationale Nederlanden does not actively seek business from nonresidents, but it claims to offer a translation service in several languages, including English and German. Policies are available in Dutch guilders and other foreign currencies.

At first glance, Allianz appears to be the most expensive of the bunch. A spokesman for the group explained that German term insurance contracts are written on a with-profits basis; consequently, policyholders should receive part of the premium back as a dividend, though the amount cannot be guaranteed

Both Allianz and Nationale Nederlanden do not discriminate between smokers and nonsmokers, worth bearing in mind if you are . addicted in the weed. Moreover, there is no foreign currency surcharge on these contracts.

At the end of the day, shopping . around is oot going to be a big erali provides life insurance to extion and start showing an interest

"What we can expect is a leveling. out of product range and prices, said David Hughes of BIBA, a Brit. ish insurance industry association. "Taking value added tax as an insurer Commercial Union offer analogy. 10 years ago the countries. highly competitive rates and a of Europe had vastly differing



THE MONEY REPORT

Mutual Funds Wait at the Borders

By Rupert Bruce

UROPEAN investors who expect the dismantling of trade barriers to be accompanied by a swift influx of new and, perhaps, more competitive mutual funds should think again

While the European Community's Single Market officially arrived with the New Year, the directive known as the Undertaking for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities (or UCITS, for short), which allows cross-border marketing of European mutual funds, has been in place since 1985. And, although many were enthusiastic at first, few national mumal fund companies have established suc-

cessful pan-European operations. indeed, such is the disillusion that many seem scarcely aware that their marketplace will shortly be extended to the countries of the European Free Trade Association (Sweden, Liechtenstein, Austria, Norway, Finland and Iceland). This will bappen when the European Economic Area, a free-trade zone stretching from the Arctic to the Mediterranean, is created and the EFTA countries adopt the UCITS directive along with other EC legislation.

The Swiss delayed the implegrantation of this when they rejected the trade accord at their referendum on Dec. 6. Now the EFTA countries have a deadline of July 1, 1993, rather than Jan. 1.

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REG Cremen, European business manager at Fidelity Investments, and as such an American working for a European mutual fund company with American parentage, thinks that Europe's mutual fund companies have failed to take into account national differences. He said: "Quite simply, they have assumed that people will just want to make money without reother countries."

He believes that British mutual kct and they are even less interested the clearest in Europe, but they do most effort to penetrate other European markerplaces. But he thinks their approach has been simplistic and arrogant. He said:

They go to them with equitystyle products and say to them, you were silly to invest this way for the last so many years. With equities you would have made much more. "But German investors have been happy to invest in bonds with a 6 percent return when inflation

has been 2 to 3 percent," National preferences vary widely throughout Europe. While the Germans are keen bond investors, the French prefer cash funds and the British have traditionally opted for the mixture of high reward and

high risk offered by equities. One British bouse, Baring International Fund Managers (France). had planned to market quite a wide range of equity funds to the French from its Paris office, but has found there is little appetite for its more specialist funds. Among others, the company's U.K. Smaller Companies Fund has been withdrawn from the French market.

Julian Rameau, managing director. said: "French investors are not terribly interested in the U.K. mar-

fund companies have made the since what they see as the devaluation of the pound."

The British, in particular, are said to do little to try to overcome investors' preference for their countrymen's investment products. The British mutual fund industry has shot itself in the foot by not adepting," said Ms. Rameau. "They have not been looking to adapt to what the European market wants; particularly in terms of

structure.

RITISH mutual funds typically quote two prices at any one time. One is the price at which a mutual fund unit can be bought and the other, lower price, the one at which a unit can be sold. In most of the rest of Europe there is a single price for both buying and selling.

"The dual pricing system in the U.K. is perceived as a cheat because they [Continental European investors say you publish a 5 per-cent load [front-end charge] but I can see that the spread between bid and offer [the selling and buying price] is greater." said Ms. Rameau.
"I can see why this is, and that the U.K. charging system is much



for foreigners to hreak in.

But Diana Mackay, editor of the European Fund Industry Directory, says it is difficult to adequately reward third parties. The bond and cash funds, which the Germans and French favor, do not typically carry high initial charges from which to pay commissions.

Another barrier to cross-border marketing not addressed by the UCITS directive, which merely ensures that there are no regulatory hurdles to be overcome, is that of taxation. The jumble of different regimes that exist puts a fund that is tax efficient in one country at a disadvantage in the next.

of Hypo Foreign & Colonial, says that Danish tax law imposes a penalty on all funds that accumulate income and do not pay it out. "That means for us trying to mar-ket an accumulating fund in Denmark is almost impossible," he

The mutual fund company that has probably had the most success operations in three European counin at least six.

in selling across European borders is the Dutch Robeco Group. It has tries and actively markets its funds But then, as Willem Engelberts, managing director, explains, it has

Cultural differences aside, mutual fund companies face distribution problems in seeking to penetrate what many perceive to be the most promising markets: France and Germany. The large domestic banks dominate the markets in these countries, making it difficult

Foreign companies are left to try to distribute through relatively small firms of independent brokers, private banks, regional banks, lawyers or accountants, or to go through the costly process of set-

ting up their own sales force. years mean that the map of the world is, literally, constantly changing. But charts of a divided Germany or a prewar Yugoslavia may one day have more than a historical interest, to judge from the burgeoning financial impor-

tance of map collecting.

Most of the interest in the venerable art of cartography has been spurred in the United States during the past year by the 500th anniver-sary of Columbus's voyage to the New World, and several splendid exhibitions. Joan Blaen's Great Atlas of 1662, an example of some of Teddy Belin, marketing manager the most beautiful and accurate maps of the period, is a centerpiece of an exhibit at the New York City Public Library running through Jan. 8. "The Power of Maps," at the

> March 7, displays 300 examples dating from 1500 B.C. to contemporary times. "The attraction of maps to collectors is their beauty, and the way in which they provide a window into a historical period, besides being very good engravings," says

Robert Augustyn, a partner in the Martayan Lan Gallery, a New York annique map dealer. "There's romance in maps," says Ruth Senvin, who adored geography class as a child, and for the last 40 years has

Cooper-Hewitt Museum until

By Judith Rehak

TE live in turbulent

times. The wars, revo-

lutions and political upheaval of recent

Moreover, in contrast to the high prices of other areas of the art market, maps still remain affordable. "People are often surprised at the

Charting the Waters of Map Collecting

very fine things that can be bought from \$500 to \$5,000," notes Mr. Augustyn. For example, a 1661 ce-lestial chart by the Dutch cartographer Cellarius, which he recently sold for \$4,800, displays vividly the aesthetic glories of antique maps. At the center, the sun reigns in golden splendor, surrounded by a roseate universe in which the planets orbit, while in the margins the 12 zodiacal signs float on a background of blue. For more modest budgets, Mr. Angustyn's prices can start as low as \$500 for a beautifully engraved 17th-century map of several Euro-pean countries. At the Argosy gal-lery, which has the largest mediumpriced collection in the country, maps of the United States dated around 1850 sell from \$70 up.

Maps also fascinate because they convey important historical and scientific events. Church-approved maps published in 1661 show the Earth at the center of the universe, while other versions, inspired by Copernicus's revision of the solar system and the growing use of the telescope, place the sun at the center. Maps document the misconceptions of the early years of global exploration. A 500-year-old map by the German cartographer Schedel shows Africa surrounding the Indian Ocean and is embellished by grotesques with heaks for mouths, six arms and four eyes, presumably the inhabitants of un-

The range of antique maps is so nians just love it," says Miss Senvin wide that it can be difficult for a of the Argosy gallery. novice enliector to know where to

start. The best way? "Pick a category. It gives you a focus," advises Philip Curtis, manager of The Map Shop in London, which stocks 15,000 maps dating from 1488 to the end of the 19th century. A popular choice for his American customers, who like the cachet of buying a map in London, is their home state. "You can get a hand-colored map of a U.S. state around 1855 by Joseph Colton, an American cartographer, starting at £30 [\$461." notes Mr. Curtis. British collectors are partial to 16th-century English county maps by Christopher Saxton, while maps of the Far East are

Decorative maps of the world are always in vogue, particularly those of the 17th century, the height of the Golden Age of cartography, when Dutch engravers like Willem Blaeu and Abraham Ortelius combined their country's international outlook and their talents to pro-

favored by the Japanese, who have become avid collectors in recent

duce masterworks. There is also an array of subcategories, such as astronomical maps showing stars and constellations railway maps and sea charts used by sailing captains showing only coastlines. Some collectors accumulate only cartographic curiosities — among the most famous, one depicting California as an island, a mistake that endured from 1625 to 1720, when further explorathat maps valued over \$10,000 are

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

What should beginners beware

of? Mr. Augustyn says that occasionally someone will boast to him that they have bought a map at a bargain price, only to discover that it is a reproduction. To avoid such mistakes, buy from map specialists, be advises, and study their cata-logues, which are mines of information, describing and anthenticating maps. "Don't buy maps in general antique stores," be warns.

Occasionally, though, a treasure is uncovered in some serendipitous fashion. Mr. Curtis tells of a builder who came to see him with a map rolled up in a length of plumbing pipe. "He had found it in the wall of a house in Greenwich, and it turned out to be a manuscript survey of the royal palace of Greenwich and its grounds done by the royal surveyor to Charles II. It was the finest I've ever seen and worth several thousand pounds," said Mr. Curtis, "but he had no interest in selling it. He did say that he'd have it properly framed though."

Most collectors are motivated by the aesthetic and historical aspects of maps, but they are also a worthy investment, A 1630 world map by Blaen, which sold for \$4,500 five years ago, can fetch \$8,500 today, and the general category is appreciating roughly 10 to 20 percent a year, Mr. Augustyn, who deals in the high end of the market, reports

managed the map collection at Manhattan's Argosy Book Store. gard to the cultural niceties of the And that was long before the Single tion revealed otherwise. "Califor- doing even better. Market · ADVERTISEMENT -W Jopon Y W Amerique du Nord S W Sud-Est Askallaur S BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL Dec. 31, 1992 INTERNATIONAL FUNDS Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds Rated with the exception of some quotes based on issue p peency of quotations supplied: (d) - staily; (w] - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - (wice weekly; (m) - mor ations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value quotati 131.09 74.50 42.72 200.50 Alrenta FI G FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd AIG Amer. Eq. Trust S AIG Bolonced World Fd S d Global Equity 3 d Global Bond 4 d Global Bond 5 d Prec. Mets/Min. Secs. 5 d Pocific Equities 5 d European Equities 5 BUCHAMAN FUND LIMITED 6 C% Bank of Bermuda Ltd; 1807) 255-4000 CS FP Bond A/B____ 1011.54 OUT INVESTMENT DAY If Concentro + DAY INT Retrospond + DAY EBC TRUST CO. (Jersey) LTD 1.3 Sete St. St. Heller: BSL ASUT 1.3 Sete St. St. Heller: BSL ASUT EBC TRADEO CURRENCY FUND 1.TD EBC TRADEO CURRENCY FUND 1.TD 15.419 28.91 72.66 19.31 4472.00 24.39 16.09 16.82 13.69 12.22 12.26 10.48 15.26 19.18 INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND IN IERONATIONAL INCOME FUND JAMEST AND TERMINVEST PLC (447) 285 1010? JE CO PIC Oneso Fund 1 0.85 JE COU PIC Raydon Fund 1 1.79 EQUIFLEX LIMITED 1 Close C / North America 1 1.79 25.96 37.94 3938.56 63.41 183.02 218.40 12.37 173.4957 1049.00 11.33 W Pocific 1055 W Emeroing Morkets 25 W Emeroing Morkets 25 W Fructilux - Obl. Fast A FF W Fructilux - Obl. Engr 8 Equ 1379.57 W Fructilux - Obl. Engr 8 Equ 25 W Fructilux - Actions Fest C FF W Fructilux - Actions Engr 0 Feat 155.77 W Fructilux - Actions Engr 0 For 155.77 W Fructilux - Actions Engr 0 For 155.77 W Fructilux - Actions Engr 0 For 155.77 W Fructilux - Actions Fest 0 For 155.77 W Fructilux - Actions Fest 0 For 155.77 W Fructilux - Court Terms E FF 750.18 119.65 EQUIPLEX LIMITED **Closs C / North America __F| 12.73 EUROPA FUNDS LIMITED **American Equip Pund ___\$ 29,00 4 American Option Fund ___\$ 29,00 FIDELITY INT'L INV, SERVICES (LIXI) **Buttonal Poli Medican **Buttonal P 34.79 24.67 14.57 125.47 119.76 W Beiginn Fronc BF 12 W Convertible SF 12 W Convertible SF 13 W Series Mudit-Dividend SF 13 W Series Fronc Short-Term SF 10 W Concelled SF 10 W Concelled SF 10 W Concelled Mudit SF 10 W Concelled Mudit SF 11 W Series Fronc Divid Poy SF 11 W CAD Muditcut, Div C3 MALBARR CAP MGMT (Sermedo) LTD m Motobor mri Fund S 11 m Munt SF 12 m Mint Limited - Ordingry SF 12 m Mint Limited - Ordingry SF 12 m Mint Grid Lid - Serie Issue SF 12 m Mint Grid Lid - Serie Issue SF 12 m Mint Grid Lid - Serie Issue SF 13 m Mint Grid Lid - SF 13 m Mint G 12.53 do) LTD Costinal India SA. De Chiterana Tromal. F ST ST SAM F F TOWN TERMA TROMAL. F ST ST SAM F F TOWN TERMA TROMAL. F ST ST SAM G F TOWN TERMA TROMAL. F ST ST SAM G CHICAR SAM F COST d Sw. Forelan Band Selection SF d Swiss/Volor SF d Universal Band Selection SF d Universal Band Selection SF d Yen Band Selection SF d Yen Band Selection Y TRAPELETON WINDE INVESTME GROWTH PORTFOLIO d Class A-1 S d Class A-2 S d Class A-3 S d Class B-3 S d Class B-3 S d Class B-4 S INCOME PORTFOLIO d Class B-4 S INCOME PORTFOLIO 557.98 GUINNESS FLIGHT INTL ACCUM FOR STATE OF NEW TIGER SEL FUND d Tholiand d Majovsia d Indonesia TAIWAN FUND d Equity Income d Equity Income d Equity Growth L Isability UEDERSEENANK ZUTICH d B - Fund d E - Fund d J - Fund d M - Fund d M - Fund d M - Fund] [公 55] w Control Erect Put, Ltd. ## Optimus Fund ## Overlook Performance. ## Optimus Fund ## Pancurri Inc. ## Pancurri Inc. ## Pancurri Inc. ## Purrised Fund ## Purrised Fund ## Purrised Fund ## Purrised Skov. ## Store Ind Eastly ## Salier's Ind Food ## Sal 12.24 d Category A d Category B US DOLLAR PORTFOLIO d M. Distribution — SF d M. Fintel — SF d URZ Euro-Income Fund — SF d URZ Warld Income Fund — SF d URZ Warld Income Fund — Se d URZ Geld Fund — S d URZ Allesen Canvert — SP UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS d Universal Can Equity — CS d Universal Facilic — CS d Universal Can Resource — CS d Universal Can Resource — CS d Universal European — CS d Canada Guar. Mertgage Fd CS ASSIC VALUE TRETTED A d Coss B EURO EQUITY PORTFOLID d Coss B EURO EQUITY PORTFOLID d Coss A 1244 7.47 10.17 9.95 | Closs B | Gloss B | WORLD NATURAL RESOURCES PTFL | WAS G | Gloss B | WORLD NATURAL RESOURCES PTFL | WAS G | Gloss B | Gloss 112.17 70.77 133.76 144.70 10.04 7.85 9.65 A 9.65 WORLD NATURAL RESOURCES PTFL (A.G. of Closs A 18.73 m Zweig Infil Lid_S/S_ 5.40 11.25 16.40 10.57 9,83

SPORTS BASKETBAL

At the Rainbow's End A Golden Michigan

The Associated Press

Michigan completed the best 72 hours any college basketball team may have ever had with an 86-74 victory over No. 2 Kansas in the championship game of the Rainbow Classic in

The sixth-ranked Wolverines (9-1) completed a hat trick that included victories over No. 20 Nebraska, No. 5 North Carolina and the Jayhawks, and handed the last two their first losses of the season.

They did it every way possible: With an easy 88-73 victory over Nebraska, a 79-78 buzzerbeater over the Tar Heels and by handling the Jayhawks on Wednesday night despite having

lost a starter to an injury.

None of college basketball's top 25 teams played Thursday.
"We're proud haviog gone through it. but it's

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

the most tired I've ever been," said Chris Webber, who was camed most valuable player after scoring 16 points and grabbing 11 rebounds. Jalen Rose, who won the North Carolina game with the rebound basket as time expired. didn't wait nearly as long for his heroics in the

He finished with 25 points and keyed a second-half drive that broke the game open. He also made six of six free throws - and the team made 14 of 16 - in the final 4:09.

"We played three top-notch teams in three days. We weren't given the easiest schedule."

Rose said. "Every night we did a great job."
Rex Walters, the outstanding Kansas guard who had been suffering through a shooting slump all season, scored a quick five points on a 3 and a bullet drive for a lay-up to get the Jayhawks (9-1) within 45-40 with 16:49 left. Rose, who spent the day of the game with his left wrist — his shooting wrist — in a splint after bangiog it hard in the semifinal victory.

After a free throw by Erie Riley, he found Ch.is Webber with a lob pass for an alley-oop dunk and then scored in the lane after forcing a turnover. Michigan had a 10-point lead with

No. 1 Dake 102, Boston University 62: Duke (8-0) breezed to a 55-16 halftime lead in Durham, North Carolina, then left the second half to the subs, with Erik Meek, the sophomore backup center, ending up as the Blue Devils'

leading scorer with 21 points.
No. 3 Kentucky 86, St. John's 77: Freshman Rodriek Rhodes scored 23 poiots and seldomused Junior Braddy hit two key 3-pointers as the Wildcats 18-0) stayed unbeaten despite a subpar performance by Jamal Mashburn and the efforts of St. John's (5-4), which broke Kentucky's pressure defense throughout the game in New York. Mashburn, averaging 24.9 points, missed his first 10 shots, and his only field goal of the game was a dunk with 10:49 left. He nished with seven points on 1-for-13 shooting. No. 5 North Carolina 101, Hawaii 84: The Tar

Heels (9-1) used a career-high 28 points from Eric Montross and 19 from George Lynch to dominate inside in the third-place game of the Rainbow Classic. No. 7 Seton Hall 87, James Madison 66: Luther Wright, the tournament's most valuable player, had a season-high 16 points and 12 rebounds for the Pirates (11-1) in East Ruther-

ford, New Jersey. Northeast Louisiana 87, No. 9 Arkansas 78: Isaac Brown made two consecutive 3-pointers to give Northeast Louisiana (6-2) the lead for good in Little. Rock. Arkansas, and Maurice Stephens provided 22 points and 19 rebounds. Arkansas (8-1), which went from unranked to the top 10 on the strength of victories over Memphis State. Arizona and Missouri, missed 12 of 26 free

throws against Northeast Louisiana. No. 10 Georgetowa 64, California-Irvine 60: Duane Spencer scored 20 points and grabbed 11 rebounds as the Hoyas (7-0) won the Freedom Bowl Classic in Irvine, California. Neither team was able to build more than a two-point lead after the opening minute of the second half until Lonnie Harrell's 3-point shot with 9:50 remaining gave Georgetown a 50-46 advantage.

No. 11 UCLA 90, Cal State-Fullerton 82: Mitchell Butler's tight defense in the second half cooled off Fullerton's Don Leary, who made his first five 3-point sbots and scored 16 points early in Los Angelese. Ed O'Bannon scored 23 for the Bruins (8-2).

Boston College 94, No. 12 Syracuse 93: Howard Eisley hit a 23-foot jumper at the buzzer in overtime in Syracuse as Boston College (6-2) ended a 10-year losing streak at the Carrier Dome. The shot came after Syracuse (8-1)



Jamal Mashburn, chasing Fred Lyson of St. John's, played poorly but Kentucky won.

No. 15 Oklahoma 85, Texas 79: Bryan Sallier scored 24 points and grabbed 15 rebounds as Oklahoma (9-1) used its size advantage to beat Texas (5-3) in the final of the All College Tournament in Oklahoma City.

No. 16 UNLV 79, Holstra 41: J. R. Rider scored 20 points and Evric Gray added 15 points, 12 rebounds and 5 blocked shots as the Rebels (5-0) won their 51st straight at home.

No. 17 Michigan State 77, Washington State 61: Mike Peplowski of the Spartans (7-1) showed off an impressive hook shot at center and had 24 points and 14 rebounds in the final of the Sparian Classic in East Lansing, Michigan,

No. 18 Florida State 94, South Florida 73: Sam Cassell tied a career-high with 34 points. his backcourt mate, Bob Sura, keyed a secondhalf surge with three 3-pointers and the Semi-

noles (8-3) locked up their fifth straight victory by outscoring the Bulls, 14-0, over a five-minute span in the second half.

Cornell 74, No. 19 California 54: With Jason Kidd, the injured freshman sensation, sitting out the game in East Rutherford, New Jersey the Golden Bears (5-2) were forced into 19 turnovers by Cornell (3-3) and held to 36.4 percent shooting.

No. 20 Nebraska 79, Fordham 55: Nebraska (8-3) ended its three-game losing streak and wrapped up a disastrous trip to Hawaii in the

seventh-place game at the Rainbow Classic. No. 22 Arizona 75, West Virginia 74: Mike Boyd - who said later, "I wasn't thinking" drove for a lay-up instead of pulling up for a 3-pointer with two seconds to go, enabling Arizona (4-2) to escape with the championship of the

A Match Made in Phoenix: Lucky Coach, Aging Star

By William C. Rhoden New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Mention the Phoenix Suns. and one's mind zooms back to Friday. June 4. 1976, at Boston Garden. Game 5 of the National Basketball Association championship series between Boston and Phoenix, the series tied at

Phoenix trailed by two points with two seconds to play in the second overtime. Garfield Heard took the inbounds pass and in one motion turned and shot. Bingo: triple overtime! The Suns eventually lost, 128-126. Immediately after the game, the players were so drained that several of them sat, motionless, on the floor, exhausted by the physical and emotional

Phoenix would continue to be a successful franchise, but the 1976 series marked the first and only time the Suns would appear in the NBA championship finals.

Almost 17 years later, Paul Westphal still smiles at the memory of that game. He recalls the shot, the fatigue, the heartbreak. The 1975-76 season was his first with Phoenix, where he had been traded after three seasons with Bos-

Today at 42, Westphal is in his first year as coach of the Suns. Two months into the season, Pooenix is the bottest team in the NBA. On Wednesday, the Suns routed Houston, 133-110.

for their 14th consecutive victory.

The Suns' early success under Westphal is part of a pattern for the young coach. Westphal seems to have had a charmed professional career: After he was traded by Boston, the Suns wound up in the finals. Westphal spent five seasons with the Suns, four as an All-Star.

After a successful season as a first-time coach at Southwestern Baptist Bible College in Phoenix. Westphal was offered the head-coaching job at nearby Grand Canyon College, where he compiled a record of 63-18.

Before the 1988-89 season, the Suns called Westphal, offered him a job as an assistant with the idea that in two to four seasons, when Cotton Fitzsimmons retired, be would become the Suns' head coach. Now in his first season, Westphal seems to have been dealt another good hand: The Suns call home the \$89 million America West Arena, which opened in June; they have also been given a corporate jet by America West to use for the season.

Of course, the most significant addition is

Charles Barkley, who was traded to Phoenix by Philadelphia after eight seasons.

This was an odd marriage: Barkley, known for speaking his mind, following his own rules. and Phoenix, a laid-back, some might say conservative, Southwestern city.

After two months, the marriage is working.
"I respect him: he respects me," Barkley said. He doesn't try to keep me in my place."

"My cootribution is I let Charles play." Westphal said. "I haven't inhibited the players to the point where they're afraid of the coach.

"I think the game should be for the players?" The fans like to watch; that's great, let them in. The media wants to be there to put it on TV. great. But the game is a player's game."

The effects of the relationship between Westphal and Barkley, who turns 30 on Feb. 20, may go beyond basketball.

For Westphal — through high school, at USC and as a professional basketball player for 12 seasons — the cornerstone of his philosophy has been a certain selflessness.

"The biggest danger to any person is when they start putting themselves first, that's when guys get in trouble," he said. "Get selfish, childish, lose perspective."

Barkley is a fierce individualist who has managed to blend his talents within a team concept while remaining its dominant force. But as his career winds down. Barkley's greatest challenge in Phoenix extends beyond winning a champy onship and goes to maturing and generally ourturing aspects of his character that have gone untended

"I am just oow learning who I am because I haven't had a chance to grow up and mature," he said. "I've been in the so-called limelight since I was 18 years old, and I'm 30 now. People tell you: You're great; you're great; you're great. Then all of a sudden, you've got all this money, you doo't think you need anybody. You get caught up in it, and it's hard to get out."

Westphal has mastered the art of not being blinded by comfort, or made soft by relative privilege. Barkley, with his more modest upbringing, is a hardened warrior who thinks he has had to scratch for everything.

Now they are here, together, in the desert.

Westphal is just beginning as a professional head coach. Barkley has come here to retire. They seem to have valuable lessons to teach

lin (12), Shots on goal—Quebec (on Pietron-selo) 14-13-9—36, Hartford (on Fisel) 5-6-9—26.

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Weight (10), Lowe (2), Kovalev (121, Zubav
(1), Turcoite (21) 2; Bodger (6), Hawerchuk
(7), Sutton (21, Mogiliny (33) 3, May (10), Andreychuk (24), Khyrniev (7) 3, Shofs on goal—New York (on Hasek) 13-13-10—36, Buffato
(on Vanbiesbrouck, Richler) 9-15-33,

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Cetegry
Dolloncouft (6), Dianne (8), Bellows (18);
Suter (8), Petit (2), Nieuwendyk (18), Young
(2) 2. Sacts on good—Montreal (on Version) 10-10-9-29, Calgary (on Roy) 5-12-8-28.

Octes (22), Pantoleyev L5), Kimble (2); Broten (9), Elik (10), Hotcher (4), Gosner (12), Tinordi (4), Stoken on geal—Beston (on Casey) 9-12-15—36. Minnesota (on Moog) 9-7-3—19.

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SCOREBOARD

THE STREET STREET **NBA Standings** EASTERN CONFERENCE **WESTERN CONFERENCE**

94-412; O'Neal 7-11 9-11 23, Anderson 11-16 6-8 30, Rebounds—Los Angeles 51 (Threatt 7), Orlando 52 (O'Neal 21), Assists—Los Angeles 23 (Threatt 11), Orlando 18 (Skiles 9), Mism) 25 24 31 30—106
Grant 7-14 6-7 28, Jordon 9-18 31-24 39; Rice
12-18 4-4 33, Edwards 7-15 1-1 15, Rebounds—
Chicogo 39 (Grant 9), Mismi 46 (Long 13),
Assists—Chicogo 23 I Pippen, Jordon 8), Mismi 18 (Coles 8), Grant 11-19 4-5 26, Ellison 12-21 3-6 27; Wool-

LA Lokers

ams 8), Detroil 28 (Thomas 11). New York 25 18 31 19-94 Indiana 29 29 18 14-99 Anthony 8-13 3-5 19. Starks 5-15 3-4 15: Smits 10-17 0-0 20, Miller 6-16 6-5 19. Rebounds—New York 48 (Oxlery, Smith, Ewing 7), Indiana 29 (D.Dayis 15), Assists—New York 22 (Anthony,

A Lokers 22 25 22 27—74 Orlando 27 26 22 24—73 Perkins 6-155-521, Olvoc 3-8-8 12, Threatt 4-

28 17 30 30—765 25 24 31 30—100

ridge 14-21 1-1 29, Dumors 12-20 9-12 36, Re-bounds--Washington 5) (Ellison 16), Detroit 52 (Rodman 23), Assists--Washington 29 (Ad-

New Jersey 31 35 27 25—139
Minnesotu 20 27 15 39— 92
Morris 9-11 1-2 19, Colemon 11-19 1-2 32:
Lacitner 5-10 8-9 18, West 5-11 a-6 16. Rebounds—New Jersey 50 (Colemon 17.1, Minnesolo 85 (Locitner 8), Assists—New Jersey 34
Authorism 21, Minnesotu 25 (Smith al.)

Son Antonio 26 23 30 35—114
Denver 19 27 27 17— 94
Elliott 10-14 3-4 24, Robinson 10-13 9-13 29:
Jockson 10-23 4-2 44, Lichil 7-13 2-3 16, Rebounds—San Antonio 57 | Reid, Robinson 11.

nio 22 (Del Neoro 6). Oenver 18 (Jackson 11). Philadeishia 26 27 26 21—110 Utah 33 23 33 36—119 Hornocek 11-22 3-3 27, Howkins 7-10 6-6 20: Rebeunds—Philodelphia 47 (Weatherspoon, Bol, Shockleford B), Utoh 61 (K, Molone 12),

30 (Stockson 12). Houston 25 26 26 38—114
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Barkley 7-19 11-14 25, K_Johnson 18-12 5-7 25,
Malerie 11-17 1-1 25, Rebounds—Houston 42
(Ololuwon 91, Phoenix 48 (Barkley 17), Ad-

(Barkley, K.Johnson 10).

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(Strickland, Porter 7).

Major College Scores

Boston College 94, Syracuse 93, OY Brawn 78, Colgate 75 Loyela Marymount 76, Buffola 72

Villanova 75, Columbia 63 Watsh 75, 51, Bonoveniure 68

George Washington 96, N.C. Charlotte 63 Georgia 75, Colorado 63 LSU 90, Tennessee SL 68 Lamor 89, McNeese SI, 83 Morshall 91, Robert Marris 65 Murray SI, 68, Fig. International 64 New Orleans 90, Bucknell 57 Tulone 197, Praisle View 74

Brown 5-13 4-6 15. Lewis 16-21 6-6 26; Monning 18-24 6-6 26. Horper 7-14 9-12 21. Rebounds—Boston 55 (Portsh 10), Los Angeles 65

Portland O.Smith 9-17 2-2 20, Davis 7-16 2-2 16, Iuzze-lino 6-9 1-2 16, Moore 7-14 0-0 16; Strickland 10-14-3-21, Portler 12-19-3-3-30, Rebounds—Dollos 47 (Davis 9), Portland 48 (Williams 12). As-sists—Dollos 23 (Iuzzelino 9), Portland 21

Cent. Florida 78, Maine 67 Clemson 87, Mercer 69 Duke 106, Bastan U. 62 Florida St. 94 South Florida 72

Va. Commonwealth 85, Southe Virginia Tech 87, Margan St.

Brodley 65, Creighton 42 Chicogo St. 76, W. Illinois 74 5. Michigan 77. Lake Superior St. 68 Layela, III. 80. Coppin St. 70 Miami, Onlo 75, Wright St. 68 Michigan, Olid 75, Wright St. 88 Siena 72, Kenl 86 W. Kentucky 82, III,-Chicago 71 Xavior, Ohio 88, Wichita St. 54 Yale 54, Toledo 50 Baylor 98, Ma.-Kansas City 87 Boyur 48, Ma. Kansas Culy 97 NE Louislana 87, Arkonsas 78 Oklahama 51, 74, SW Missouri 51, 59 Oral Roberts 92, San Diega 88 Southern Meth. 87, Slephen F.Austin 57 Texas Southern 58, Slephen F.Austin 57

ALSO, THEY WERE
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plorado 51, 79, Rice 75 Freedom Bowl Classic Kansus Si. 80, UC Sonto Borboro 59 New Mexico St. 83, E. Texas St. 69 Portland 61, Dortmouth 57, OT UCLA 90, Cal St. Fullerton 82 own 64, UC Iryine 60 t St. Mary's Holiday Delaware 73, Mount 5). Mary's, Md. 55

TOURNAMENTS Albertson's Holid Champion SI, 75. S. Ulati 69 All College Tourns

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NHL Standings

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Edmonton 2 0 0-2
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Clousson (7), Davyday (17), Shots on soo-I-Edmonton (on Essenso) 13-6-5-24. Winni-

TO 11 Z3 3 25 115 148 3 34 3 9 87 186 CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

geon (13) Sheppard (13), Yzernbala (4), Or-son (19), Sheppard (13), Yzernbala (4), Car-son (19), Tancill (1), Kennedy (10), Shots on youl-Ottown (on Riendeau) 11-7-140-32. Detroil (on Sidorkiewicz) 14-12-10-1-37. Quebec 1 3 3-4 Hariford 0 0 2-2 Rucinsky (11), Tatorinov (2), Ricci (14), Penerson (3) 2, Sanatin (25); Nytonder (3), Rou-

Tampa Boy

Goulet (8), Roenick (28), Chellos (9), Surfer (7), Grimson (1), She's on goal—Tamor Bay (on Bellour) 44-14—22. Chicago Ion Jab Vancouver
Kron (1), Bure (321 2, Linden 112), Shots on gool—Los Anseles (on McLean) 9-11-9—29, Vancouver (on Hrudey) 9-13-16—37.

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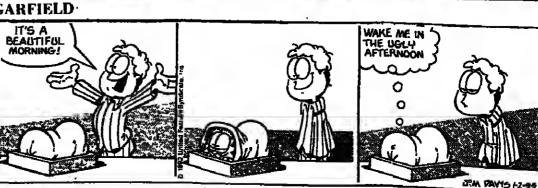


MUNES











SPORTS

Notre Dame Crushes Texas A&M, 28-3, In Cotton Bowl Game

Tennessee Wins Hall of Fame

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TAMPA. Florida - Heath Shirler ran for two touchdowns and threw for two more Friday as No.17-ranked Tennessee launched the Phillip Fulmer era with a 38-23 victory over No. 16 Boston College io the Hall of Fame Bowl.

Shuler, the versatile sophomore quarterback, scored on runs of 1 and 14 yards and threw touchdown passes of 27 yards to Cory Fleming and 69 yards to Mose Phillips, who broke three tackles after taking a short flip from Shuler.

The Volunteers (9-3) finished with four victories under Fulmer. although Friday's game was the coach's first since succeeding Johnny Majors, who was forced out after 16 seasons at Tennessee.

Majors announced his resigna-tion when the school decided to buy out the final two years of his contract. He originally was expect-ed to coach the Volunteers on Friday, but reconsidered and later acrepted the head coaching job at Pittsburgh.

Fulmer, the Vols' long-time assistant, won three games while his turionner boss was recovering from

heart bypass surgery in September. Boston College (8-3-1) was making its first appearance in a bowl game since 1986 and may have played its last game under the coaching of Torn Coughlin, who reportedly is a leading candidate to become coach of the New York Giants of the National Football

League.
The Eagles fell behind, 14-0, in the first 10 minutes of the game and never recovered. Gleon Foley threw two touchdown passes to Pete Mitchell, covering 12 and 17 yards, and Darnell Campbell

scored on a 7-yard run.

Boston College scored two louchdowns and added two 2-point conversions in the final six minutes to make the game look closer than

Shuler completed 18 of 23 passes for 245 yards and gained 31 yards rushing on six attempts in just under three quarters. He was replaced by Jerry Colquitt, who threw a 28-yard TD pass to Fleming in the fourth quarter.

Ball control was one of Coughlin's biggest concerns before the game. He figured Boston College needed to control the elock to have a chance to win. The Eagles did that early, holding the ball for more than 11 minutes of the opening quarter, yet still found themselves trailing be two touchdowns.

Two fourth-down conversions helped normally conservative Boston College get back into the game. The first one didn't lead to a touch-down, but it did help the Eagles drive to the Tennessee I, where the march stalled when Ivan Boyd couldn't bang on to Foley's fourthdown pass as he crossed the goal



Notre Dame's Rick Mirer, being sacked by Erle England, threw two touchdown passes against A&M.

Bettis Scores 3 TDs in Leading the Irish

begin any better than the old one ended for Texas A&M.

Playing without suspended Greg Hill, its top rusher, Texas A&M lost its bid for a perfect scason Friday as Notre Dame prevailed, 28-3, in the Cotton Bowl, Fullback Jerome Bettis scored three times, and Rick Mirer and the fifth-

son - even though that probably would not have gotten them a national otle.

The Aggies let Mirer escape to

make big plays and throw for two touchdowns as the Irish finished the season 10-1-1 with a victory over the Southwest Conference champions on a field made slippery by a freezing drizzle. Controversy surrounded Notre

Dame's appearance in the bowl when No. 3 Florida State was passed over by the selection committee in favor of the Irish.

did just that in subfreezing condi-tions before less than the an-nounced attendance of 71,615 fans. raced untouched 40 yards for the By the end of the game the Ag- touchdown with 36 seconds left ungies probably were wishing they til balftime for a 7-0 lead. had played the Seminoles.

DALLAS—The new year didn't also set up a 1-yard touchdown run erin any better than the old one by Bettis late in the third period. Bettis scored again on a 4-yard run late in the fourth period.

Mirer rushed 13 times for 55 vards and hit eight of 17 passes for 119 yards. Betos rushed 20 times for 75 yards and Brooks carried 22 times for 115 yards.

Without Hill, the Aggies couldn't click offensively. Subsuranked Irish's improving defense couldn't click offensively. Substi-destroyed the Aggies' hopes of be-ing the third team with a 13-0 sea-all day and gained 50 yards on 20 carries. Hill and four teammates were suspended six days before the Cotton Bowl hy A&M because of questions about summer jobs.

Freshmao quarterback Corey Pullig, who gave a commitment to Notre Dame but changed his mind before signing day, hit Tony Harri-son with a 39-yard pass to position the Aggies for a 41-yard, fourth-quarter field goal by Terry Vene-

That was A&M's best shot. Mirer finally found the answer to the aggressive A&M defense with a They were ready to prove the well-conceived screen pass on a validity of that selection. Mirer, thitz late in the first half. Holding tailback Reggie Brooks and Bettis the ball until the last second, Mirer

Bettis beat strong safety Patrick Mirer threw a touchdown pass to Bates on the 26-yard scoring pass close the first half and hit a 26-yard to cap a 65-yard drive. He slipped scoring strike to Bettis to open the down the right sideline and Mirer

second half. Mirer's 11-yard run his the fullback in stride for the

Notre Dame's third touchdown came after Demetrius DuBose recovered a fumble by Pullig on the Aggies' 12. Mirer swept test end for 11 yards, then Beto's bulled across for the score against A&M's highly touted "Wrecking Crew" defense.

The victory was sweet revenge for the Irish, who lost 35-10 to Texas A&M in the 1988 Cotton Bowl in the only previous meeting between the schools.

Proponents of closing the hole in the roof at Texas Stadium and moving the Cotton Bowl game indoors got a good argument in their favor Friday when an icy field greeted the Notre Dame and Texas

A&M players.
The teams took to the wet field an hour before kickoff and began trying to warm up in freezing driz-zle and a wind chill of 20 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 7 centigrade).

A series of cold fronts swept into

Texas on Thursday morning, when the high was 69 degrees in Dallas just after midnight, and temperatures had dipped into the lower 30s

by mid-afternooo.

The 1979 classie is known as the "ice bowl," when the wind chill factor was minus 6 degrees (minus 21 cenograde). That year, Notre Dame quarterback Joe Montana rallied his team from a 22-point fourth quarter deficit to win the game, 35-34, over the Houston Cougars.

Labor Talks

NEW YORK - U.S. District Judge David Doty has asked repre-sentatives of the National Football League's owners and its players to meet with him Tuesday in Minneapolis in an attempt to settle the differences that have kept them from

reaching a new labor agreement. The league and the players have been without a collective bargaining pact since 1987, a season interrupted by a strike, and the primary obstacle has been the subject of free agency for the players.

Last week, the sides appeared to

have reached a tentative agreement, which stipulated that players would generally qualify for free

which to sign with a new team. ... The owners want a free agent to have a 90-day period to sign with a new team; if he does not, his rights would revert to his old club and his salary would increase by 10 per-

The 90-day period would include 60 days before the league draft, which in 1993 will take place April 25 and 26, and 30 days after. The owners say they need the 90day provision to insure continuity for their teams well before training camp and during the season. The

visions are too restrictive. Doty is the judge who presided over the Freeman McNeil lawsuit, which ended Sept. 10 with a ruling that the owners' Plan B free-agency system was too restrictive under antitrust law, but that also left open the legal possibility of something short of complete free agency.

players say that free agency means

free agency and that any such pro-

Point Is, Redskins Lack Back to Judge Enough to Beat Vikings

New York Times Service

REDSKINS (9-7) at VIKINGS (11-5)

Key stat: Redskins' offense averaged 30.3 points per game last season and only 18.7 this season; Vikings have six-game losing streak to Washington including 15-13 loss in Week 8 in Minnesota. Comment: The Washington defense was ranked 13th vs. the run and sixth vs. the pass this season. It certainly held its own and made enough big plays but the offense sputtered much too often. Quarterback Mark Rypien (13 TD passes, 17 interceptions) shouldered the blame despite an oft-jojured offensive line. Everything in the Washington offense, particularly the passing game, depends on timing, and Rypien has been too long or too short with throws that he completed in Washington's Super Bowl season.

Look for the Vikings' speedy and

NFL MATCHUPS

aggressive secondary to make the difference Saturday. The return of receiver Cris Carter from injury and Terry Allen's running also gives
Minnesota the edge. The Redskins are favored by 3½ points. CHIEFS (9-7) at CHARGERS (11-5)

agency after five years in the NFL.

But late Wednesday night, negotiations stalled over the amount of time a free agent would have in City does not have a back that gained 700 yards this season and injury and inconsistency to its offensive line have been partly responsible. Another problem has been the indecision on settling on a primary back. But if Kansas City mixes the run and pass and attacks on offense rather than plays indecisively, it will win this handily. The Chargers are unsure if quarterback Stan Humphries (left shoulder separation) can go, but it won't matter if the Kansas City offense takes care of business. Chiefs by 31.

OILERS (10-6) at BILLS (11-5) Key stat: Oilers dominated Buffalo, 27-3, last Sunday to force this wildcard matchup and have four receivers with 57 or more catches; the Bills' quarterback, Frank Reich, makes his first playoff start and Bills averaged only 16 points per game in last six games. Comment: No Jim Kelly and such other stars as Bruce Smith, Cornelius Bennett and Thurman Thomas are ailing for Buffalo. Chaos could loom except for one fact: This game isn't being played in the cozy Astrodome but outside in cold Rich Stadium. The Oilers won't exactly go numb, not with quarterback Warren Moon back from a shoulder injury, but don't expect their freezing receivers to catch every ball. Lorenzo White (1,226 rushing yards) had an exceptional season in a pass-first offense, but the Oilers running game is predicated on the pass. Look for Buffalo's defense to cootain both and for its offense — especially receiver Andre Reed — to resurface in prime fashion. Oilers by 21/2.

EAGLES (11-5) at SAINTS (12-4)

Key stat: Eagles in most recent playoff appearances are 0-5 and beat New Orieans, 15-13, in Philadelphia in season-opener for both teams; Saints have entire linebacker core in Pro Bowl but are 0-3 in playoffs with two of those losses in the Super-dome. Comment: If Herschel Walker rushes for 114 yards Sunday, as he did in the first meeting this season. the Saints can forget it. And though New Orleans owns a rugged de-fense that for two straight years has led the league in fewest points allowed (it allowed 12.9 a game in its last 32 regular season games), it tackles a Philadelphia rushing offense that was second league-wide. The Eagles' defense can be had in the air, since it ranked 12th in pass defense, but finding the time against

> fense, which misfires frequently and seldom reloads. Eagles by 31/2. These NFL matchups were written by Thomas George of The New Times. Points spreads were provided by Harrah's of Las Vegas.

the Eagles' fierce rush is a problem.

So, too, is the Saints' passing of-



Georgia Prevails in the Citrus Bowl

DRLANDO, Florida — Garrisoo Hearst ran for 163 yards and two touchdowns Friday as Georgia completed its first 10-victory season since 1983 with a 21-14 victory over Ohio State in the Citrus Bowl,

Hearst, third in the Heisman Trophy voting behiod Miami's Gino Torretta and Sao Diego State's Marshall Faulk, scored the Bulldogs' first two touchdowns from a yard out in the first quarter and on a 5-yard ruo io the third and set up the game-winner. Frank Harvey's 1-yard run with 4:32 left broke a 14-all tie and gave the eighth-ranked Bulldogs (10-2) the

For the 15th-ranked Buckeyes (8-3-1), it was their fourth straight bowl loss, all under coach John

the fourth quarter. The Buckeyes used Rohert

Smith's 45-yard run on a screen pass to reach the Bulldogs 15 early in the fourth quarter, but three plays later Kirk Herbstreit and Jeff Cothran collided on a handoff, causing a fumble that Georgia's Travis Jones recovered.

On the game's last play, Herbstreit's Hail Mary pass into the end zone was intercepted by Georgia. Earlier in the fourth quarter, the Bulldogs reached the Ohio State 28 before Eric Zeier lost a fumble on a

Smith, the Buckeye's talented running back, had 107 yards oo 24 carries and, like Hearst, also scored on runs of 1 and 5 yards. Georgia had an impressive open-

Cooper. But they had chances in ing drive after forcing the Buckeyes to punt on their first possession.

The Bulldogs went 80 yards in 14 plays — their most in a scoring drive this season - to take a 7-0 lead when Hearst ran left for a score with 6:48 left in the opening

Hearst had eight carries for 43 yards, including a 14-yarder, an backup Terrell Davis had runs o-13 and 6 yards, in the drive.

The Bulldogs reached the Ohi.

State 29 on their next possession.

but were forced to punt when Zeier was sacked for a 10-yard loss by

The Buckeyes fought poor field position throughout the first half. starting at their 16, 20, 4 and 11 before getting the turnover that led to the 54-yard scoring drive just

Diockbuster Bowl Goes to Stanford

MIAMI — Steve Stenstrom

threw two touchdown passes and Stanford turned in a strong defensive showing Friday to crush Penn State, 24-3, in the Blockbuster Bowl and make the Cardinals' first New Year's Day bowl game in 21

Stanford, in the first year of Bill

Penn State finished 7-5.

Gordon was named the game's Most Valuable Player. He recorded seven tackles and broke up five passes, including four intended for O.J. McDuffic, The Cardinal kept

Wake Forest 39, Oregon 35:

Wide Receiver Bohby Jones hit

Todd Dixon with a 61-yard touch-

down pass and Wake Forest over-

came a 19-point deficit to win the

Independence Bowl in Shreveport,

yards and two TDs to earn offen-

sive player of the game honors. Herman O'Berry, who forced two furnhles, recovered them both and

ran one 24 yards for a touchdown
— he also had an interception —

was the defensive player of the

John Leach also had two touch-

downs for the Demon Deacons.

who sent their coach, Bill Dooley,

into retirement a winner with Wake

Forest's first bowl victory since

Wake Forest (8-4) committed six turnovers to spot Oregon to a 29-10

lead with 9:43 left in the third quar-

ter. And Wake's offense had a net

Dixon caught five passes for 166

launiu and field goals of 22 and 20 Dou Innocent ran for a touchdown yards by Steve McLaughlin.

Dou Innocent ran for a touchdown and Cassius Ware recovered a furn-

finished 10-3 in its first 10-victory tany Lions kicked a field goal on season since going 10-0 in 1940. their first possession.

Liberty Bowl in Memphis, Tennes-

Mississippi (9-3) had little trou-hle controlling the run-oriented of-fense of Air Force (7-5), which end-

ed the season by losing its last two

More than 15,000 people who bought tickets stayed home be-

cause of cold weather and a fore-

Innocent gave Ole Miss the only

points it would need with a 5-yard

ter, and Brian Lee kicked field

Hawaii 27, Illinois 17: Travis

Sims hammered up the middle for

touchdowns of 6 yards and 1 yard

as Hawaii won the Holiday Bow

on Wednesday night and, at 11-2, completed its best season in school

history. The Fighting Illini (6-5-1) lost their third straight bowl game

Sims, second in WAC rushin

this season with 1,498 yards, gained

112 yards on 28 carries in Hawaii's

and fourth in their last five.

triple-option attack.

run near the end of the first quar-

goals of 24 and 29 yards.

games and four of the last six.

Stenstrom completed 17 of 29 sses for 210 yards in the third

Blockbuster Bowl at Joe Robbie The Cardinal opened the game in a no-huddle offense and drove 71 yards in eight plays on its opening Wetnight caught four passes for 47 yards, including a 2-yard TD to cap

On the Nittany Lions' first drive, McDuffie receptions of 21 and 36 yards set up V.J. Muscillo's 33-yard

field goal to make it 7-3. Penn State failed to get inside the Stanford 40 again until late in the fourth quar-Stanford boosted its lead to 14-3

on J.J. Lasley's 5-yard TD run with 2:48 left in the half. Fullback Ellery Roberts set up the score with a 35

Eric Abrams kicked a 28-yard field goal with 5:59 left in the third quarter to make it 17-3, and Glyn Milburn finished the scoring by dashing 40 yards on a swing pass from Stenstrom with 3:41 left in the period.

Penn State quarterback Kerry Collins completed just 11 of 27 pass attempts for 139 yards and was pulled at the end of the third

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Carter, Pickens Top Rookies and cornerback Terrell Buckley,

NEW YORK - Dale Carter, Green Bay, 1.

continuing a tradition of excellence in the Kansas City secondary, has been chosen as the 1992 defensive rookie of the year in the National Football League. The defensive back-kick returner

from Tennessee, chosen as the 20th draft pick, received 22 votes to 19 for Tampa Bay defensive end Santana Dotson in balloting by a napopwide panel of media members. Carter had seven interceptions, the most by a Kansas City rookie since 1980, and one short of the Chiefs' 30-year-old rookie record. He made a sensational 36-yard return of John Elway's pass for a

off-clinching victory over Denver. Miami end Marco Coleman, who was switched from linebacker early in the season, received 11 votes. Linebacker Robert Jones of Dallas had 8, followed by lineman Chris Mims, San Diego, 6; safety Darren Perry, Pittsburgh, 3; cornerback Tmy Vincent, Miami, 3; tackle Sieve Emtman, Indianapolis, 2; Oleveland, 1.

touchdown in last Sunday's play-

Another Tennessee alumnus, Carl Pickens, a receiver and kick returner

for the Cincinnati Bengals, won the offensive rookie of the year award. In a season lacking major contributors among rookie offensive players. Pickens beat out running back Vaughn Dunbar of New Orleans, 22 votes to 20.

Pickens had 26 receptions for a 12.5-yard average and one touchdown. He averaged 12.7 yards on punt returns, with a 95-yard return for a touchdown against Green Bay.

Finishing third was placekicker Jason Hanson of Detroit with 8 votes. Tackle Troy Auzenne of Chicago had 6, followed by quarterback David Klingler, Cincinnati, 3; placekicker Lin Elliott, Dallas, 2; receiver-kick returner Desmond Howard, Washington 2; running back Rodney Culver, Indianapolis, 2; running back Amp Lee, San Francisco, 2: tight end Johnny

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(Continued From Page 23)

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TO OUR READERS IN BUDAPEST

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Mairty Steele, the general manager, on the nickname of the new minor **Quotable** League baseball team in Hickory. North Carolina: "Crawdads are fighters.

They've been known to lose a limb in battle and continue to fight."

Leaford, a local baseball fan: "I can't imagine going up to

the school adding the raccoon as a mascot in addition to the longcherished buckskin-clad Mountaineer: "I don't understand the two logether it seems to me if you put a mountaineer and a raccoon in the

SIDELINES

Jordan's the Toast of France, Too PARIS (Reuters) — The French sports newspaper L'Equipe has picked National Basketball Association star Michael Jordan as its 1992 Champi-

. It gave Jordan 186 points, 18 more than fellow American Carl Lewis, who won the otle the previous year and claimed the long jump and sprint relay gold medals at the Barcelona Olympics. Britain's Formula One world champion, Nigel Mansell, was third and

the Tour de France winner, Miguel Indurain of Spain, was fourth. But it was a lean year for home-grown talent. The first French entry, in 21st place, was the Renault engine of the Williams Formula One cars, winners of the world constructors championship.

Schott Asks for Delay in Hearings

CINCINNATI (AP) - The Cincinnati Reds' owner, Marge Schott. has asked major league baseball to give her until Jan. 25 to respond to preliminary findings in the investigation of alleged racial sturs, her lawyer

Robert Bennett said he received the report just before Christmas. He said it appeared to be a preliminary report that could be further modified, but he declined to discuss its contents. Baseball's 11-member executive council is awaiting a final report from the four-man committee it appointed Dec. 1 to investigate Schott's

For the Record

Lynn Jennings, the world cross country champion, underwent an emergency appendectomy in Durham, England, where the U.S. runner was to compete Saurday against Olympic gold medalist Derartu Tulu of Ethiopia and silver medalist Elana Meyer of South Africa. The Chinese government has given approval for the country's first Formula One auto racing track, a \$38.5 million complex, to be built in the

southern city of Canton, the official China Daily reported. The Detroit Tigers agreed on a \$10.6 million, three-year contract with Tony Phillips, avoiding salary arbitration with their leadoff hitter who has played almost every position in the field.

southing and saying. 'I'm a big Crawdads fan.'

* Mile Garrison. West Virginia University student body president on the long-

same place, the mountaineer would shoot the raccoon.

End Vince Ferry ran over Lamont Scales for an Oregon touchdown, but Wake Forest rallied to win the Independence Bowl.

Florida Smothers North Carolina in Gator Bowl

Shane Matthews threw two touchdown passes and Errica Rhett ran for 182 yards as 14th-ranked Florida beat No. 12 North Carolina State, 27-10, in a Gator Bowl

game played in heavy fog. Matthews, the most prolific asser in Southeastern Conference istory, also scored on a one-yard run Thursday as the Gators (9-4) snapped a two-game losing string.

Florida's defense, much maligned during the season, forced a bowl-record 11 punts and Rhett gained 125 yards in the second half. Fog arrived at the beginning of the second period and grew increasingly neavy during the game, making it nearly impossible for fans to follow the movement of the

Spurrier, his first bowl victory on his third anniversary at the school. The Gators had lost their last two

regular-season games, to Florida The Wolfpack (9-3-1), had a sev-

en-game unbeaten streak ended

Marthews completed 19 of 38 passes for 247 yards and finished his career with a 4-0 mark in the

Gator Bowl stadium. Baylor 29, No. 22 Arizona 15: Record-setting flanker Melvin Bonner caught two touchdown passes and Baylor beat Arizona at its own defensive game to present its coach. Grant Teaff, with a ca-

reer-ending victory in the Hancock Bowl in El Paso, Texas. .Teaff is to become the school's athletic director. He ended a 21year coaching career in Waco with

a record of 128-105-6. Bonner, who finished with a Hancock-record 166 yards on 5 receptions, wrecked an Arizona deuse that was No. 2 in the nation this season while giving up an aver-

age of just 9 points a game. Bonner caught a 61-yard scoring pass off a halfback opdon throw from reserve Brandell Jackson and shook loose on the sideline for a 69-

Arizona got a 7-yard scoring run from quarterback George Ma-

gain of minus-7 in its last six pos-No. 20 Mississippi 13, Air Force 0:

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Live on Larry King

MIAMI — By the time I saw talking to the back of her head, Larry King interview the because the instant the camera snake, my brain was a whimpering zoomed in on me, she whirled wad of useless tissue. I had been on around to face her daughters. a book promotion tour for several tour schedule, which is designed by publicity experts who do not believe in letting you fritter away valuable time on nonpromotional activities such as eating and sleeping I'd be in, say, Seattle, and I'd ask. "Do you think I could go to the bathroom?" And the publicity people would frown at the schedule and say, "Not today. Maybe in Los

But the heetic pace was worth it, because of all the terrific book publicity I was generating on radio and TV shows.

"So, Dave," the hosts would say. "what do you think of Madonna's

So, okay, Madonna gets to be rich and naked. But she did NOT get to have my book tour memories:

I'm in a Detroit radio station. slurping coffee and listening to Denny McLain. He won 31 games for the Detroit Tigers in 1968, and now he's a Radio Personality, at-tempting to interview me about my book and reading a press release provided by the publicity people. "In his latest book," he reads.

"Dave takes on the mysterious WHAT THE (very bad word) ARE WE DOING HERE??" "Glurk." I respond, spitting my coffee onto the control panel, because this is a surprise question 1 am not prepared to answer. Fortunately, it lurns out that Denny is talking to his engineer about a technical problem, and this interview is being taped, so we are NOT hroadcasting bad words to greater Detroit. Although it occurs to me that he has hit upon the ultimate book tour question: What the (very bad word) ARE we doing here?

Now I'm in Boston, being interviewed by a woman from a cable TV station with an annual production hudget that I would estimate at \$4.50. I'm sitting to the interviewer's right; to her left, playing on the floor out of camera range, are her two daughters, ages about 3 and 5. They're not getting along.

So," the woman says to me, "lell me why you wrote this book." Well," I say, and suddenly I'm

"STOP THAT!" she is hissing at weeks, following the standard book them. "YOU STOP THAT RIGHT NOW!"

"... basically," I'm saying to the back of her head, "my goal was YOU PUT THAT BARBIE

DOWN!" the back of her head is hissing. "That is NOT YOUR BARBIE!" Now I'm in a Washington TV

studio, waiting to go on "Larry King Live," watching Larry interview a man who has brought on a variety of wild animals, including some fierce predatory birds. I don't know why. Maybe the birds are running for president. I'm too tired to ask.

Larry, a Brooklyn boy whose upbringing did not involve any wild creatures larger than cockroaches, does oot seem pleased about the animals. Usually he leans forward over his microphone, asking questions directly into the guest's nasal passages, but tonight, with these extremety irate-looking birds standing oo his desk, looking like they d like to peck somebody's eyeout, Larry is sitting straight

THEN the animal man produces a snake approximately the size of the Hudson River. The snake is writhing all over the desk, waving its head around, sizing Larry up as a possible nationally syndicated hors d'oeuvre, and l'arry, his body totally rigid, is leaning away from the mi-crophone at a 45-degree angle, in danger of keeling over backward. He is talking to the man, but his eyes are riveted on the snake. Usually Larry asks questions, but in this case he is making statements. LARRY: This is a boa constric-

LARRY: It kills people. MAN: Yes.

These are just a few of my fond book tour memories. In closing, I just want to stress that, despite my eevish tone earlier in this column. I do not begrudge Madonna her success with her book. Although it DOES tick me off

that, according to The New York Times, the snake bas a bestseller. Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Career Slides for a Valve Trombonist

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

DARIS — The world's greatest valve trombone player did not want to wind up at the age of 80 in a rocking chair on his porch in the exurbs of New York City nostalgic for youthful glory. Opportunity was knocking.

It was January, 1991, he was 61. He had been commissioned to write music for "Gott in Wuppertal," an opera with a libretto based on Liza Kristwald's book about church/state collusion in Germany during the Industrial Revolution. And it looked as though his proposal for a "postpostgraduate" program called World School for New Jazz was finally about to be launched, in tandem with the Rotterdam Conservatory of Music.

He had been coming to Europe regular-ly since 1980 as a soloist and to write commissioned big band arrangements and symphonic compositions. In the United States, arrangers are generally paid in inverse proportion to the (immense) pleasure of the work. And if he wanted to write for, say, the St. Louis Symphony, he'd be an old jazz trombone player in a long line of "serious" and well-connected composers. His credits and fame would be "history." a pejorative time-frame in the United States, hindrance more than help. Io Europe his past is respected but he is not nailed to it. When he proposes an experimental electronic piece or an opera, art patrons do not reply: "Gee, couldn't you play some blues?"

He had already been considering split-ting his time between Nova Scotia and the Netherlands. The political situation in the United States disturbed him and the Netherlands was homey, he had friends there. The school was to be artistically, financially and organizationally structured around him. A dream come true. He had been doing spadework in virgin soil 12 hours a day for more than a year, commuting more and more frequently. The people sponsor-ing the school wanted him on the scene. On the other hand, the opera project was stalled. They added up. It was time to

make a move So Bob Brookmeyer sold his house in Goshing (population 5,000) in the fonthills of the Catskill Mountains. A tough decision. It was the first home he'd ever owned, be loved the area, he and his wife were happy together there, he'd stopped drinking and felt strong, be was a respect-ed elder. He moved to Rotterdam in June

By January, it had become obvious that it was a big mistake. Europe was fine better than he'd anticipated, but the school was a disaster. Promised support had not materialized, he was a one-man



Bob Brookmeyer: "New doors are opening for me all the time."

band. It was like house arrest, he was held bostage hy the phone and the fax. There was no time to go anywhere else, to think about anything else. Although the project was within \$200,000 of the target endowment, he was wasted fighting bureaucratic sclerosis and resentment. The world of music education was obviously content with the status quo. He had been naive to expect otherwise. Teachers with tenure and even students felt threatened by his evolutionary innovations. He resigned in

After having been buried alive for six months, he suddenly found himself in Europe with plenty of time to be alienated. It was a feeling that "could either be negative make you wish for your bome and hearth and slippers and dog —or stimulat-ing. It's up to you. O. K., I'm in another place now. There are new systems, cusioms and languages to learn, new history, new people to meet. I decided to consider

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sculptor-paint Male swan

Campus org. in

Muslim scholar

H.S. test

49 Syrian V.I.P. 51 Hand warmers

57 TV's Mary

"Aïda"

59 Capri ending 60 Held a spear in

62 Juliet's emotion

63 Architect I. M.

64 Wise old man

66 Spoon or

spinner 67 London district

68 Uninteresting

garment?

70 Elbe tributary

71 Great number

soap-opera

74 Ethiopian lake

75 Charges with

Wanted-poster

actress

73 Hogwash

letters

follower

80 Darn good

worker?

81 Pause, in Pisa

83 Lynda Johnson

78 Brooklyn

79 Kev

54 Numbers named for an Austrian

Richards: Abbr.

the glass was half full, to make alienation. if you'll pardon the expression, a creative

The summer was a bad patch. He had invested so much time, energy and hope in the school, abandoning other activities in the process, he felt stuck and stranded. He found himself cast as a victim, not a role he generally accepts. Slowly putting his life back together, he formed a working European jazz quartet that will soon tour and record. He sat down to write music again. He purchased a car, he and his wife decided to shop for a bome in the vicinity of Utrecht. He was making his own luck again. When he finally received the English translation of the Wuppertal opera, without which he could not work, he was in a position to plunge in. (It is scheduled to open in the spring of 1996.) Master composition workshops in Amsterdam and Cologne, modeled on those he had conducted for BMI in New York, have taken off. They are funded by performance rights organizations (such as BMI) and/or ministry of culture programs. Recently he was in Paris for "exploratory talks" with French authorities to bring a similar concept here. He has a way with authorities.

European life obviously agrees with him. Physically he resembles an intellectual James Coburn, he dresses like a Midwest Rex Harrison. His mind is fast, his thinking clear, focusing with discipline on specific objectives such as helping musicians cross-pollinate across European borders, which he finds surprisingly severe. He's "amazed by how little musicians know about what goes on across the frontier." And although he's his own "worst critic," he thinks he's "playing better than ever. I'm certainly enjoying it more."

In Central Junior High School in Kansas City, Brookmeyer "stumbled upon" a wreck of a Polish valve trombone with valves going in one direction and the bell in another." He is not a trombone player by choice, he does not know anybody who is. An instrument nicknamed "slush pump" is not exactly sexy. Add peergroup condescension to a trombone player who avoids wrestling with a slide. Brookmeyer is the only major soloist to play valve trombone exclusively since Juan (Caravan) Tizol with Duke Ellington. Sitting in front, saxophone players get first shot at the girls. Trumpeters make the heaviest bread. Trombonists have spiritual purity thrust upon them. They stay home and practice and, more often than blowers of other horns, learn how to write music.

He replaced Chet Baker with Gerry Mulligan's historic pianoless quartet, played with Stan Getz and Jimmy Giuffre, formed a sensitive duo with guitarist Jim Hall and was a founding member of the Thad Jones/Mel Lewis big band, of which he eventually became principal arranger and musical director. He gradually withdrew from the instrumental marketplace.

Nowadays, be is "amazed by the number of youngsters who stop growing by the age of 25. Everybody seems to be in love with 1955, and 1955 wasn't even a very good year." In his workshops, he begins by respecting contemporary heroes like Michael Brecker and Wynton Marsalis. He then takes students "gently back through history to trace influences." History should be a living experience rather than something you learn from books: "You can't learn sex from a book. Students seem to have the attitude, 'For God sakes, don't make me listen to music I don't like." Most teaching programs reinforce their bias. I take away their familiar toys and ask them to discover some new doors. New doors are opening for me all the time."

PEOPLE

Not the Michael Jackson We Knew Back Then

That kid singing "I'll Be There" in an upcoming Pepsi commercial won't be the young Michael Jack-son. He's not even black, the New York Post says. Plans to use old foolage of Jackson were scrapped at least in part because the pictures would make Jackson's plastic sur-gery and skin-bleaching too obvious, the Post said. Jackson approved a young black boy to play him, then changed his mind and cast a white boy, with an Afro wig and skin darkened through video colorizing, the Post said.

Senator William S. Cohen's eighth book and first mystery, Murder in the Senate," co-auth ored by Thomas B. Allen, is all about abuse of power, greed and cover-up on Capitol Hill — and the murder of a woman who is a Democratic senator. But the Maine Republican insisted that his characters were all fictitious and the plot devised "before all the Democratic women got into Congress."

New York's Mayor David N. Dinkins will make his Broadway debut playing the aviator Wiley Post in The Will Rogers Follies oo Jan. 9. Asked if be was making a career choice. Dinkins said he didn'i intend "to quit my day job."

Stokely Carmichael is back. From his home in Guinea, he took a few shots at Spike Lee and thumped other leading black. Americans in an interview due our next week. The 51-year-old former hlack-power revolutionary, talking to the Paris African weekly Jenne Afrique, said the black film director was "incapable of making a film about Malcolm X." "Spike Lee is a petit bourgeois who took the choice of selling his people for a fistful of dollars. Malcolm X was a revolutionary." he said. He also dumped on the Democrats ("a racist party") and Ronald H. Brown, Presidentelect Bill Clinton's secretary of commerce: Vernon Jordan, the transition chairman, Jesse Jackson, and former Black Panther El-

> International Classified Appears on Pages S & 15

WEATHER

Ho-Hum Couples By Jim Page

92 Muammar

topper?

t06 Lacking

108 Rundown

t09 ---- homo

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110 Cocteau's

113 Actress in

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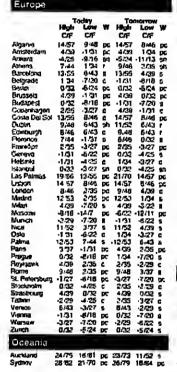
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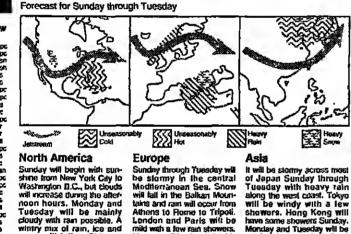
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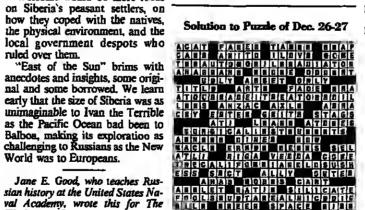
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lonolulu	29/84	20/66	DC	29/84	20.66	DC
louston	12/53	10/50	sh	18/61	16/81	287
os Angeles	18/61	346	c	19/66	8/48	1
(ein)	26/79	21/70	sh	27/80	21/70	Sh
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lontreal	-10/15	-17/2	DC	4/25		DC
85004	28/62	20/68	DG		22/71	DC
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hourse	21,70	9.40	5	14.57	8443	3
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oditio	3/37	-1/31	5	4/39	1/34	
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Addison							19 N.H.L. great
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Algiers	17/62		-	15/98			21 Three, in Torino
Capa Town	23/73		pc				22 "Emergency"
Casablanca	18:64	9446	pe		10/50		author 1004
Harant	29/84	17/62		29 484	17/62		author: 1964
Lagos	29/84	24/75			24:75		23 Beatty movie
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North Ar	norics	,					head
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Anchorage	-2/29	-8/15	c	-6/22	-13.9	DC.	27 "Off, on"
Allenia	8/46	5/41	C	12/53	8:46	sh	Gillilan
Boston	+1/31	-9/18	5	2/35	-1/31	pc	OC Analitana
Chicago	-3/27	-3/27	1	3/37	-3/27		28 Architect
Denver	8746	1/34	c	4/39	-12/11	DC	Saarinen
Detroit	-2/23	-5/24	C	2.35	0/32	•	29 Bizarre
Honolulu	29/84	20/66	pc	29/84	20.66	DC.	
Houston	1263	10/50	sh	18/61	16/81	787	31 Police team
Los Angeles	18/61	346	C	19/66	8/48	1	33 Fanciful, as a
Mean	26/79	21/70	57)	27 ÆG	21/70	Sh	
Monnoapoks	4,25	-7/20		-2/29	-8/16	•	yam
Montreal	-10/15	-17/2	рc	4/25	-13/9	pc	34 Fleabag?
Nasseu	28/62	20/68	DC	27/80	22/71	DC	
New York	1.34	-3.27	D	4/39	1/34	DC.	36 Season in Tours
Phoene	21,70	9.40	5	14.57	843	3	37 Goes out with
San Fran	10.50	5/43	DC.	13/55	4/39		again
Seattle	3/37	-1/31	C	4/39	1/34		again
Toronto	4/25	7/20	рc	1/34	-2/29	1	39 Bolt together
Washington	4.39	-3/27	•	8.43	2/35	pc	
							40 Danube feeder
							42 "Funny Girl"

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Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 26-27







BOOKS

EAST OF THE SUN: The Epic Conquest and Tragic History of Siberia

By Benson Bobrick. 542 pages. \$28. Poseidon. Reviewed by Jane E. Good

S IBERIA. To Americans, the word commonly evokes an expanse of frozen tundra and steppe mottled with desolate towns and sinister labor camps, a frigid cesspool, peopled with Russia's luckless and forsaken.

From Russians, however, Siberia bas summoned more varied responses. Mikhail Lomonosov, a founder of Moscow University, enthusiastically predicted in 1764 the 1991 dissolution of the Soviet that "Russia's might will grow by state: Muscovy's ruthless 17th-cen-way of Siberia." More tempered is tury conquest of Siberia; Vitus Bethe peasant proverb that concedes ring's daring 18th-century arctic plorers, prisoners and administra-

that "life in Siberia is terrible, but not so terrible as in Russia." Even the United States suffered

in comparison when the liberal writer and former political prisoner Vladimir Korolenko noted after his 1891 visit to the Chicago World's Fair that if be were given the choice of living in America or in Irkutsk Province (Siberia), he would "probably choose the latter.

Whatever your vision of Siheria, Benson Bobrick's "East of the Suo: The Epic Conquest and Tragic History of Siberia" contains ample information to broaden it.

Bohrick emphasizes five episodes from the four centuries between the Cossack Yermak's first foray across the Urals in 1581 to

explorations that proved Asia and America were not connected; the 1891-1905 construction of the Trans-Siberian railway, an astonshing engineering feat to rival the Panama Canal; the brutal 1918-1921 Russian Civil War; and the notorious Siberian exile system from its czarist inception in 1591

through its Stalinist iteration.

Russian historians will immediately recognize that numerous monographs have been published about each of these topics, so it is hardly surprising that "East of the Sun" contains little new information or original interpretatioo. Rather Bobrick's main contribution is to hring together all these events in a panoramic history of

We read in detail about the comings and goings of soldiers and ex-

tors sent by faraway czars and commissars to tame Siberia's indigenous tribes and to plunder its vast Welcome would be more focus

how they coped with the natives, the physical environment, and the local government despots who ruled over them. "East of the Sun" brims with anecdotes and insights, some original and some borrowed. We learn early that the size of Siberia was as unimaginable to Ivan the Terrible

as the Pacific Ocean bad been to Balboa, making its exploration as challenging to Russians as the New World was to Europeans. Jane E. Good, who teaches Russian history at the United States Na-

11 Fights, quarrels, 124 Beatty from Louisville 125 Journal attachment DOWN 1 Srains or beauty 2 Tries anew 3 Necklace part 4 Friday, tor one 5 Loot for Cortés

6 Pop singer Jackson ---7 Caribbean's Gulf of -Overzealous 9 Photograp

12 A bib catches 13 Plant 14 Where Baghdad 15 Author-Cervantes Saavedra

16 Emulate Earhart 17 Fence repairer? 24 Stale bread 26 Walker under umbrella? 30 Italian pron

32 Turmoil

10 Smart set

1.8.M.? 46 TV cartoon 48 Small glass vials 50 Beethover 52 Thrifty

35 What Earth does

41 Inanimate land

38 Liqueur

tract?

53 Linguffled He's in "de cold. cold ground' 55 Soap plants 56 Hold together

34 Colo. Shoshones 58 Norify

76 Hand holding. bridge 82 Book-cover displays 84 R.t.P. notice 86 Thin layers

60 Easier, as a job

68 Farm-implement

61 Rid of pests

69 Metal plate

Rome

74 River through

65 Whistle

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